FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEE WO.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household, Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and its officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court' Court of Requests; Police Establishment and its officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants, Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Governments; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 22nd Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 22nd Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only Communicate their wishes to this Office.*

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES.—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1842. No. 861

FOR LONDON.—The *United Kingdom* of 1267 Tons, H. L. *Eshelby*, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 22d Feb. 1842.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBA
&c. &c.

WE the undersigned request that you will convene a meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, both Native and European for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servants.

H. Roper.	D. Barr.
J. H. Crawford.	Charles Forbes.
P. W. LeGeyt.	Bruce Seton.
Joseph Glenn.	Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
G. Simpson.	F. W. Ryan.
R. Brown.	W. B. Elliot.
H. L. Anderson.	Juggurnath Sunkersett.
R. Burgass.	Mahomed Jaffer.
A. Spens.	Thos. McMahon.
Wm. Graham.	J. W. McMahon.
D. M. Scobie.	R. P. Hogg.
E. E. Elliot.	G. Rowley.
D. A. Blane.	W. W. Bryton.
E. H. Hart.	C. A. Evary.
W. C. Anderson.	Henry S. Moore.
J. D. Eckford.	A. S. Drysdell.
W. F. Hunter.	A. P. LeMessurier.
J. Christie.	E. P. LeMessurier.
H. J. Barr.	A. S. LeMessurier.
C. Forbes.	

NOTICE.

IN compliance with the foregoing requisition, I hereby convene a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on the afternoon of Friday next the 25th Instant at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

J. L. JOHNSON,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay 21st February, 1842.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) of *William Gordon*, Esq. late a Colonel in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Charles Forbes*, of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant one of the constituted Attornies of *Elizabeth Gordon* (the Widow of the said deceased) *Theodore Gordon* and *Robert Forbes*, the Executrix and Executors named in the said Will (reserving the right of the other Attornies to come in and apply for the same if they shall deem it expedient). All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WITTULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO'S. Third Bombay Minor Lottery on (16) reserved whole tickets of the tenth or last day's drawing of the first Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842. They have a few chances in the above Lottery for sale at Rs. 50 per each and half Rs. 25 each.—The drawing will take place on the 28th February 1842.

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1842.

FIRST CALCUTTA GOVERMENT LOTTERY OF 1842.

A Few Tickets and Shares of the tenth or last day's drawing of the above Lottery are for sale at WITTULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co's, opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket.....	Rs.	550
Half Do.....	,,	275
Quarter Do.....	,,	138
One-eighth Do.....	,,	69

TERMS CASH.

The drawing will take place on the 28th Feb. 1842.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TYABJEE BHOYMEEAH most respectfully begs to inform the Public, that he has just received to dispose off on Commission, the following Wearing Apparels of superior description, and of the newest fashion, by *Lewis Moreland* from *Sterling & Co*, well deserving the attention of the Gentry which may be viewed at his Shop, Meadow Street from the 21st instant.

Superfine Rifle Green, Brown, Blue, Black, Mulberry and Olive color Ladies Cloth, Black Cashmeres, Black Vigonia single bld. Cashmeret Dress and Frock, Evening Riding Taglioni uniform, Taglioni Great Dress, Single Breasted Taglioni Military Coats. with Silk Sleeves and Skirt lining, some with Velvet Collars; Black Cashmere, Fancy Mercella, Shawl Cashmere, Printed Cashmere, White Mercella, Rich Black and White Satin, plain Figured Silk for back lining Waistcoats, richly figured Velvet and Embroidered, Fine White Russia Drills, Fine Black Doe skin, Fine mixtured Single Doe skin and faney Gambroon Cossacks Pantaloons, Superfine Rifle Green, Mulberry, Waterproof, Ladies Riding Habits, and Riding Great Coats and Circle Cloak, Superfine Blue Cloth Forage Caps with Black Oak leaf lace-bands and Oil Silk Covers in Boxes, Beaver Hats, &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TOMORROW Wednesday the 23d instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, about 15 Fresh imported Arab Horses of various sizes and colours, of high caste, and well worthy attention.

TOMORROW Wednesday next the 23d instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, the following assortment of Goods, viz. Grey Long Cloths, Chintz, Bleached Duck, cases of Soap, Marble Slabs of sizes, Sewing Thread, Furniture, &c &c.

6 Vols. of the Penny Cyclopedia and a choice assortment of Books.

At noon, 15 Fresh Horses and any Carriages offering.

Two Shigram Horses, a Buggy Horse, a Riding Horse.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2d March, 1842, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., two SEATS in Christ Church Byculla, the property of the late Dr. WEBBS.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain WILLOUGHBY, Executor to the Estate.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at "Graham's Cottage" Colabah, on the 4th March, a part of the neat and modern Household Furniture, &c. of L. C. C. Rivett, Esq., (changing his Residence) the same consists of Plate and Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Blackwood Drawing, Dining, Bed, and Dressing Room Furniture, Rich Persian and other Carpets, Book Cases, Pendula Clocks, French, China and the usual Cooking Utensils. Also some choice Books.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from 1st March.

FOR SALE.—A set of Delhi Paintings for a Necklace in suite, also a pair of Earrings, Delhi Paintings, on rich chased mountings.

Satin and Silk Stocks and Handkerchiefs of the latest fashions.

Tin Letter Boxes.
Brass and Black mounted Carriage Harness.
Satin Rosettes for Harness.
A Set of Brass Scales.

Also the following Books.

The London Saturday Journal, 4 vols.
Lodge's Portraits.
Floral Cabinet.
Froissart's Chronicles.
Burnett's History of his own Times.
Clarendon's History of the Rebellion 1628.
Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thompson and Young's Works.
Marmion illustrated.
The Ladies Flower Garden.
Simpson's Female Missionaries.
Nicholas Nickleby, &c. &c.

Apply to ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

DOGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few TERRIERS, Bull Dog and Bitch thorough bred, and a Grey hound just landed from the "*Hindoostan*."

A Powerful Steed bred Shigram Horse.

SILVER MUGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received some very handsome shaped Children's and other Mugs.—Priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table, in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue Stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips, with other appurtenance complete—Price Rs 550.

Also a large Black wood folding screen, nearly new. Price Rs 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of Bengal Mats of various sizes and of the best description—For particulars apply to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

LACQUERED WARE.

An Invoice just Imported.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a quantity of the above of very superior Ware comprising Cigar Boxes, Paper Ditto, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A few very superior Patent Calf Skins---Price Rs. 6 each.

FOR SALE.—Richly Framed Mirrors of various sizes, of Best Plate Glass, also a quantity of Guilt Picture moulding from 1¼ inch to 3¼.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 28th instant, at their Rooms, a variety of Household Furniture &c. The property of Gentlemen left and leaving the Presidency. Consisting of handsome Blackwood Couches lined with blue Damask, Blackwood and Jackwood circular Sofas, Pier and Card Tables, Chiffonier, Tea Poys, Chairs, Cots, Sideboards, Chest of Drawers, Plate and Glass ware, Handsome Pictures, a double Barrel Gun by "Stevens," a single Rifle by "Reviere" Books, Cooking Utensils &c. &c.

Also the Wearing Apparel, Book, &c. &c. of a Medical Gentleman deceased.

At 12 o'clock, a light Shigram with Horse and Harness, a white Arab Horse, a Cabul Galloway, two Gharrees with fine Neemaurees Bullocks, Tents &c.—Bombay, 22d February 1842.

EDULJEE CURSEJEET'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 26th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. at Mazagon, by order of the Executor and Executrix. The following property belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. MANOEL MARIA DEGA viz. An Airy House (on the sea side commanding the view of Bombay Harbour) with ground and outhouse—A Cottage with ground behind the above Premises—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale

Bombay, 22nd Feb. 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next the 24th Inst. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour. Part of the Houshold Furniture &c. of a Gentleman proceeding to England by the next Steamer viz. Tables, Couches, Blackwood four post Bedstead with bed & curtains complete, Chairs, Lamps, Pictures, a handsome Breakfast sett, Table Lamps, Glassware &c. Office Furniture comprising Desk, Stools, Cupboards, firms, &c. &c. together with remains of an Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Table, Pocket and Penknives, Scissors, files of sizes, brass and Iron hinges, Bolts, Saws, Gimlets, Screws, Padlocks of Sizes, Japan Tea Trays &c. Also a quantity of choice Wines of the following description viz, Hermitage, Burgundy, Port, fine Sherry, Lisbon, Cherry, Ratafia, Beer, &c.

AT 1. P. M.

One superior saddle hor e, good paces, and has been ridden by a Lady & one Chesnut saddle horse and any other carriage or horses offering.

No. 5, Forbes Street, 22nd February 1842.

TO BE LET.

A Commodious and Airy house, situated in the Mount Road called, "Eden Hall lately occupied by L. R. REID. Esq.. For particulars, apply to MANOCKJEE LIMJEE BANAJEE in the Fort.

Bombay, 22d February 1842.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE property of Captain LEESON.—A large house in the Horse Artillery Line at Poona, every thing in first rate order. For further particulars enquire at

Messrs. EDULJEE MANOCJEE & CO
No. 28, Apollo Street.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th Feb. 1842.

No. 102. Captain G. Fulljames of the 25th Regiment N. I., is appointed Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, vice Lieutenant Colonel Robert, who vacates on promotion.

Bombay Castle, 17th February, 1842.

No. 103. The following Extract Paras. 1 to 2 of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors No. 69 dated 21st Dec. last, is published for general information:—

Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. James Richard Swinton now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Swinton's order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

No. 104. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that two Infantry Depots of 1000 men each be formed at the undermentioned, or such other stations as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

1st Depot .....Poona.
2nd do .....Ahmednuggur.

A Commandant and Adjutant with the allowances assigned to corresponding appointments in Corps of the Line and as many other Officers, as the Commander in Chief may consider necessary, will be nominated to each Depot.

Indents for Clothing, Arms, and Accoutrements are to be prepared by the Officer Commanding the Depot, who will also furnish all necessary articles of Half mounting required for the Recruits agreeably to the Regulations of the Service, and draw their Pay as on former similar occasions.

No. 105. Asst. Surgeon W. Sullivan of the 9th Regt. N. I. is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 106 The services of Captain J. Sinclair Commyl of Ordnance Poona Division, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

Captain Farquharson is appointed to act as Commissary of Ordnance at Poona, and Lieut. C. J. Bruces, Deputy Commissary at Ahmednuggur, during the absence of Captain Sinclair, or until further orders Lieut. Woosnam will exercise the charge of the Office at Ahmednuggur until Lieut. Bruce joins.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
Bombay Castle, 18th February 1842.

No. 107. Lieutenant Colonel D. Forbes, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlo' to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 108. The following appointments are made:—

Captain R. M. Hughes, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General to the force in Scinde, vice Captain Rawlinson.

Captain W. E. Robinson of the 1st European Regiment, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Northern Division of the Army, during the absence of Captain Skinner, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, employed in the same Department, with the Poona Division of the Army.

No. 109. The following order is confirmed.

1st Battalion Artillery, Rank and File. 24th Regiment Native Infantry, 150 Rank and File.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 26th January 1842, re-appointing Brevet Captain Bellasis, to act as Staff Officer to the Detachment of the Regiment of Artillery, and 24th Regiment Native Infantry, as per Margin, proceeding to Asseerghur, via Malligaum until further orders.

No. 110. The following appointment is made:

1st European Regiment.

Lieutenant H. B. Rose, to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Fraser promoted, date of appointment 9th Feb. 1842.

No. 111. The following arrangements are made in the subordinate Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Frost to be transferred to the Military Department.

Compounder Antonio Bragunza, now in the Hospital of H. M. 14th Light Dragoons, to be a 2nd Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

No. 112. Mr. William Robert Demock, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as an Assistant Surgeon on this establishment. This rank has already been settled by G. G. O. of the 3rd December last; date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd February 1842.

No. 113. Lieutenant S. Brabazon, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed to proceed to Sea, for a period of one year, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1842.

No. 114. The following promotion is made.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Cornet T. A. Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, vice Hay retired; date of Rank, 25th Octr. 1841.

No. 119. Lieutenant G. H. Bainbridge of the 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, is attached as a 1st class agent to the Commissariat Officer at the Presidency, vice Captain Fraser appointed to the Poona Auxiliary Horse.

No. 120. With reference to G. O. No. 639 of the 8th November 1841, Lieutenant Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, and Supt. of Bazars to Scinde Force, is allowed an extension of leave for the recovery of his health, until the end of the current month.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
18th Feb. 1842.

1. With reference to the G. G. O. No. 106 of yesterday's date. Captain J. Sinclair is directed to proceed to the Presidency with all practicable expedition, and assume Command of the Company of Artillery under orders for Kurrachee.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
19th February 1842.

1. The following orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel C. Davies, commanding at Karrack are confirmed.

An order dated 15th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Harrison, to resume Medical charge of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon McMorris to receive medical charge of the Detachment 1st Bombay European Regiment from Assistant Surgeon Harrison.

An order of the same date appointing on the requisition of Lieutenant Colonel Robertson, Assistant Surgeon McMorris to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon to the Residency, until further orders.

An order dated 22nd ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon McMorris to take medical charge, of the Staff and Detachment of Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon Bowie, to the medical charge of the Native Details.

An order dated 1st instant directing Assistant Surgeon Bowie, to assume medical charge of the staff, and all the details remaining at the station, consequent on the departure of Assistant Surgeon McMorris.

2. Serjent Francis Arthur of the 1st Battalion of Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's Non Effective list, and appointed Barrack Serjeant at Aden.

3. Assistant Surgeon W. Braikenridge and E. Mahaffy are directed to proceed the former to Rajcote, and the latter to Ahmedabad, for duty under the Supg. Surgeon N. W. Division of Guzerat.

4. Assistant Surgeon W. J. Carter is attached to do duty with the Battalion of Artillery, until further orders.

5. Private Cassim Ally, is transferred from the 7th to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join.

6. Corret R. B. Morse, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, having been reported fit for duty is directed to re-join his Regiment in Scinde, via Rajcote.

7. The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd European Light Infantry—Lieutenant J. A. Evans, from the 15th to 28th Feby. to remain in Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

21st February 1842.

1. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieutenant P. E. Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, S. D. A. in G. O. of the 4th instant, is cancelled from the 14th idem, the date of that Officer's return to his station.

2. Cadet J. D. Simson lately attached to the 19th Regt. N. I. is removed to do duty with the 23d Regt. N. L. I.

3. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

20th Regt. N. I.—Captain S. C. Baldwin from 24 Feb. to 2d April to proceed to Kurrachee on Medical certificate.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL. Lieut. Col.,
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.
Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, February 19th, 1842.

Since our last, accounts have been received at Calcutta from Macao by the *Waterwitch*, to the 5th January, when matters continued as before, although the seizure of the Junks and sale of their cargos was considered by the Canton authorities as an infraction of the Treaty.

Trade was dull in consequence of the little demand for imports and the scarcity of dollars. There are very few articles of import which do not exhibit a loss. The quantity of green teas was short and of black teas not excessive, so that it was expected that the export to Britain would not exceed 30 millions of pounds. Of Silk a very small quantity—100 two bales—had arrived.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—Was 4 10 to 4 11, and on India 222 to 225. Accounts from Bombay had been received per Sir H. Compton, to the 26th October, and from England to the 6th Sept.

The following are the prices of imports.

COTTON.—Bombay.. ..T.	7 0	@ 9 2	
Bengal Common to good ..	8 0	„ 9 0	In fair demand
„ Fine.....	9 5	„ 9 6	
Madras Fine.....	9 5	„ 9 6	
Cotton Cloth Grey and White..... ....$	2 50	„ 2 80	—Large supply
„ Yard, 18 a 24	26 0	„ 27 0	Saleable
„ 38 a 42.....	30 0	„ 32 0	
Chintzes, good patterns....	3 20	„ 3 50	—Heavy
Camblets	20 0	„ 22 0	—Nothing doing
Long Ells, good colors	6 50	„ 6 75	
Spanish Stripes.....	0 95	„ 1 0	Nearly nominal
Ladies cloth	1 0	„ 1 07	
IRON—Bar	2 25	„ 2 60	
Hoop and rod.....	3 50	„	Saleable
LEAD.....	6 30	„ 6 50	
SANDLEWOOD.—Finest..	17 0	„ 18 0	
„ 2nd....	12 0	„ 12 50	
„ Timor	7 0	„ 7 50	—Difficult of sale
BETELNUTS.....	2 0	„ 2 10	
RATTANS.—Best.....	3 20	„ 3 30	
„ Second.....	2 70	„ 2 80	
RICE.....	1 20	„ 1 25	—Firm

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Purchases to some extent are making daily, principally for China, of New Oomrawutty at 94½ to 95 Rs per Candy. Broach at 105, and Gogo at 90.

OPIUM.—Is nominally Rs 675 to 680, but there are no purchasers.

Balance of former year's importation ..... Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 15th Inst..	7,814½
	9,814½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 15th Inst..	5,020½
Remaining..... Chests	4,794½

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—We have no change to notice, but if anything Cotton goods and Twist are lower.

METALS.

ENGLISH BAR IRON.—Has fallen to Rs 25½ per Candy, at which about 180 tons have been sold.—Nail rod square Rs 30. Round is in more demand and the price as high as 40 to 42. Sheet Iron has been sold at Rs 6, and Hoops at 5½ Rs ₹ cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There is no alteration in Exchanges or Freights.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell. Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000.....	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 6001 to No 10,000.....	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No. 15,200.....	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	88	88-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Comp's Rs..... ..	80	81
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35.....	107-8	108
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42.....	98	99
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs..	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	96-8	97
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	97-8	98
Bills on anton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars..		208
	s.	d. s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight.....	2-0½	2-0½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.).....	1- 11½	2
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	219	219-8
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg..	11 8	11-12
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares.....	130	131
Asia Bank Shares.....		3 ● Par.
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London.....	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore.....	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah.....	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire.....	2 8 0	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb.17th—The East India Company's Schooner Mahi, Lieut. J. Laird, Commanding, from Karrack. 22th January 1842.

Passengers.—M. F. J. Foley Cadet.

Do. 18th. The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, Lieutenant J. S. Grieve, Commanding from Karrack 2d Feb. 1842.

Passengers.—Five officers, one Lady, 136 European Rank and file, Ten Women, 20 children, & 72 Natives.

Do. do. Barque Tweed, R. N. Dixon, Master from Singapore 11th December 1841.

Passengers.—Eight Arabs.

Do. 21st. The East India Company's Paittermar Pownah, Busson Khoo, Syrang, from Jumboosur.

Do. do. The East India Company's Cutter Nurbuddah, Chas. W. Wootton, Lieutenant, Commr. from Karrachee 17th February 1842 at 4 P. M.

Passengers.—Mr. F. Rogers, Surgeon, Bengl. Service Lieutenant J. W. Lyard, H. M. 9th Regt.

Departures.

Feb 17th. Ship Eleanor Lancaster, P. Cowley, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mr. Cragg, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Smith, Mr Oliver, Mr. Turnball.

Do. 19th. Barque Clansman, John Spencer Master to Liverpool.

Do. 20. Brig Tasso, Robert Crepton, Master to Cochin & Loudon.

Do. do. The Private Steamer Sir Jas. R. Carnac, to Surat.

In the Harbour.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination.	To Sail.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
Tasso	Foster & co	London	
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	despatch
Alex Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	
Glasgow	MacVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	10th Feb
Adam Lodge	Gisborne Menzies & co	Liverpool	4th Mar
Lady Linford	Foster & co	Liverpool	des, ntch
Christiana	W. Elsam & co	Liverpool	despatch
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	to day
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pallexten Milne & co	China	15th Mar
Cheriton	Frith & co	China	Immy
Three Brothers	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Invicomport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Dupareh	Furdoonjee Limjee	China	
Herald	MacVicar Burn & co	China	
Hebe to Victoria	Jamsetjee J. & co	China	
Lismoie	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	despatch
Tokea	Forbes & co	China	despatch
Friends	Daood Gasseon	Singapore	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicoojee & co		
Victoria			
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
Nelson	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viccajee Mhegoo		
Margaret			
Colchester	Remington & co		
Wave	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Cyrus	Gibbons Ewart & co		
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co		
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Ceylon	Forbes & co		
Tweed	D. & M. Postonjee		

H. C. Steamer { Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Auckland, Cleopatra.

H. C. Brig Taptee

" " Tender Cardiva

" " Sloop Elphinstone

" " " Coote

" " Schooner Emtir

" " " Mahi

" " " Maidiva

" " Cutter Nurbuddah

" " R. Ship Hastings

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Feb. 8th. English Barque Lady Kinnaird, J. S. Robb, from London 6th Sept.

9th. English Ship Walmer Castle, P. Campbell, from [illegible] 27th Sept. and Fort-mouth 25th Nov; American Asia, J. B. Sears, from Boston 25th Sept; French Barque [illegible] and Victor, A. Hurvoy, from Nantes (no date), and 1slt the 24th Dec.

English Barque Annundchunder, A Thompson, from Mauritius 5th Nov. and Maras 2nd Jan.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Walmer Castle, from London.—Mrs. col Dick, mrs. and Mrs. Dartnell, mrs. Cubitt, and mrs. Fagen; misses [illegible] Francis, Dick, and Hyde; mr. Francis, surgeon, Beng. [illegible], mr. Fagen, merchant; lieut. Mainwarring, Beng. army; lieut. Paley, Beng artillery; lieut. Cubitt, Queen's 9th foot; messrs. Bayley, Wanchope and Shepherd, writers; messrs Holland, Thuburn, Hillon, and Fraser, cadets; messrs Grace, Brown and Cook; mr. Young, pilot service. Steerage Passengers.—Mr. Milner; mrs. Meadane and 4 children, mrs. Hall, mrs. Collen and mrs. O'Neil; miss Bee.

Per Asia, from Boston.—Messrs B. E. Morse, G. C. Ward and C. W. Brown, merchants; mr. B. T. Reid, cadet.

Per Annundchunder, from Madras.—Captain G. Eyre, and J. C. Stewart, assist. surgeon, H. M. 39th foot, misses E. Eyre, E. Eyre and M. Eyre; 60 men, 4 women and 3 children, 1 detachment of H. M. 39th foot.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Annundchunder spoke the Legnan, from Madras to Moulmein.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

9th. Harelquin, J. White, for Singapore and China in a day or two.

DEPARTURE FROM CALCUTTA.

6th. Archilles, J. Marshall, for the Mauritius; Herefordshire G. Richardson, for London.

7th. Clarissa, G. Andree, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.

8th. Cato, B. Halles, for Boston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS. None.

DEPARTURES.

February 10, Brig Mary Lyon, R. Davidson, to Calcutta.

Passengers. Captain and Mrs. Dunford, 3 seamen, and 2 natives.

Do. 10 Ship Mary Ann, C. B. Tarbutt, to London.

Passengers. Mesdames Morgan and 6 children; Oakes and 5 children; Blackman and 4 children; Touler and Deane; Doctors Morgan, Key, and Cooper, Rev. J. Blackman; Mr. Haynes; Lieuts. Snow and Youngshusband; children 3 Masters Knox; Misses Davis and Leslie Masters O'Brein, Mrs. Semange and 3 children.

Do. 10 Schooner Minerva, T. Daniel, to Maulmain.

CEYLON.

ARRIVALS.

January 28th, Barque Mary Sharp, G. Robson from Calcutta 23 d December, Galle 26th January—Cargo Sundries.

28th, Barque Stratheden, H. Wolf from Sydney 6th November, Galle 22nd—bound to Bombay in Ballast.

28th, Schooner Royal Family, G. Fernando from cochin 19th January, Allepey 27th January—Cargo Sundries.

31st, Barque Monarch, Captain W. Shepherd from Bombay 14th January, Cochin 26th January—Cargo 16 Horses, bound to Singapore.

31st, Barque Bengal Packet, Captain Barclay from Bombay 18th January, bound to Calcutta—Cargo Salt and Horses.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

Feb. 16th. Major G. Taylor, from Mahableshwer Hills.
Do. 17th. Ensign Poley, E. Rt. from Kharg.
Do. 18th. Major Stack, Staff, from Alligaum.
Do. do. Major General Brooks, 20th Regt. N. I. from Poona.
Do. 19th. Lieutenant Outhwait, Artillery, from Karrack.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon S. McMorris, M. Est. from Do.
Do. do. Ensign Kempt, 1st B. E. Regt. from Do.
Do do. Capt. Fair, 3d Regt. Lt. I. from Secundralad.
Do. do. Asst. Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. 18th N. I. from Baroda.

Departures.

Feb 18th. Lieut. B. Borthwick, 9th M. N. I. to Cannanore.
Do. do. Asst. Surg. D. Grierson, 22nd N. I. to Malligaum.
Do. 19th. Lieut. Col. F. Stalker, 2nd E. Lt. I. to Poona.
Do. do. Lieut. H. Jones, 2nd L. Lt. I. to Do,
Do. do. Asst. Surgn. Faithfull, M. Dept. to Belgaum.
Do. do. Lieut. J. Headley, 2nd E. Lt. I. to Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Capt. Fallfames, G. S. to Ahmedabad.
Do. 20th. Lieut. F. Bodder, H. M. 14th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Do 22nd. Bt. Capt. Thos. Stock, 23rd Lt. I. to Poona.
Do. do. Lieut. S. Whiteback, Do. Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst. at Poona, the Lady of Wm. Hart Esq. C. S of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EUROPE.—On the 18th Dec. at St. Mary's, Walthamston, by the Rev. E. T. Richard M. A. Rector of Farlington Hants, T. Eyre Esq. Captain 3d Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry, grand Nephew Ethe late Lord Eyre of Eyre Court country of Galway, to Emma second daughter of J. Evans Esq. of Stony Down, Waithamston, Essex.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 1st February, mrs. J. A. Lemonaine, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d February, the lady of E. Durie, esq., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 5th February, the wife of mr. M. Keys, of the custom house, of a daughter.

At Purneah, on the 24th Jan. mrs. R. D. Johnson, of a son.

At the Presidency, on the 5th Feb. the lady of J. Theophilus Bathead, esq assist. surg. of a son.

At Agra on the 27th Jan. the lady of assistant surgeon J. Macintire, 61st regiment native infantry, of a daughter, stillborn.

At Russel Street, Chowringhee, on the 8th Feb. the lady of James Hills, esq. of a son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday night the 8th Feb. mrs. E.N. Nerius, of a son.

On the 9th Feb., the lady of George Alexander, esq., of a son.

At Ghazeepoor, on the 28th Jan. the lady of John Shore Dumergue, C. S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 31st January, at the Roman Catholic Church, Dhurruntollah, by the Fre Corres, Mr. Edward Robinson, to miss Caroline Gomes.

At St. James's church, on the 7th Feb. by the revd. R. B. Boswell, B. A. mr. John Augustus Kerr, to miss Anne Elizabeth Kerr.

At Goruckpoor, on the 1st Feb., by the officiating minister, the revd. Charles Does to Jane, relict of G. H. Smyth, esq. late captain in H. M's 44 th regt.

At Patna, on the 3d Feb., at the house of dr. Davies, George Field, esq, of Arrah, to miss Catherine Geary.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th February., mr., John Andrews, to miss Feliciana Pasmor, daughter of mr. Thomas Pasmor.

At Calcutta on the 3d February, at the Cathedral, by the rev. mr. Fisher, mr. T. Littlefield, in the service of the Nawab Nazim, Moorshedabad, to mrs. Tulley.

At Calcutta on the 8th February, mr. T. Jones, assistant to Hunter and co. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of mr. T. Littlefield.

At Calcutta, on the 8th of February, Brevet Captain Alexander Humfrays, of the Horse Artillery, to Louisa, only daughter of James Sutherland, Esq., Principal of the Hooghly College.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 6th February, of cholera, miss Jane Mendes, aged 16 years 2 months and 15 days.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 7th Feb. of cholera, mrs. Matilda Buddon.

At Calcutta, on the 6th Feb., mrs. Ziba Malicknaz, widow of M. Malicknaz, esq., aged 75 years.

At Calcutta, on the 7th Feb., Alicia Virginia, daughter of mr Christopher Norton Myer, assist. general dept, aged 10 months and 22 days, deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 8th Feb., of cholera, the infant daughter of mr. M. Lewis, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

At Fort William, of cholera, lieut. C. E. Steel, 61st Bengal native infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 6th February, mrs. Mary Elizabeth Fenwick, relict of the late W. R. Fenwick, esq, aged 31 years and 5 months.

At Calcutta, on Sunday morning the 6th February, of cholera, mrs. Mayne, wife of quarter master Mayne, H. M. 49th regiment, leaving a family of four children to lament their loss.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 10th February, mr. Edwin Fitzallan, of the ship Scotia.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Madras on Monday the 7th February, the wife of Mr. J. H. Taylor, Clerk and Schoolmaster, Secunderabad, of a son.

CALENDAR, Feb. 28 Days, 1842.

Week.	Month.	Remarkable Days.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	Phases of the Moon. D. H. M.
T.	22		8 32	9 8	
W.	23		9 10	9 43	
Th.	24	Duke of Cambridge born, [1774.	10 15	10 42	
F.	25		11 6	11 27	● 25 9 7 M.
Sa.	26		11 49	0 9	
Sun	27	3rd Sunday in Lent.	0 31	0 50	
M.	28		1 10	1 32	

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth and last Day, Saturday, 19th Feb 1842.

First Race.—A Plate of Rs 400 for the beaten Horses of the season with a sweepstakes of Rs 100 each 1½ miles Heats to be handicaped by the stewards.

Captain Vernon's....S. A. H. The Bishop....8st 4lb 1 1
Mr. Black's..... W. A. H. Mantalini 8st 2 2
Mr. George's .....B. A. H. Hyder Allie....7st 7lb drawn

Time 1st Heat 2d do.
1 3 1 3
0 58 1 0
1 2 1 1

Total.....3 3 3 4

Both Heats won easily by the Bishop.

Second Race.—A Poney sweepstakes ½ miles Heats.

Dr. Stammer's.... C. P. Clinker.....1 1
Mr. S ..... Balie Nicol Jany.....3 2
Mr. Wrinkle's ....B. P. Cock Robin.....2 3

Time 1st Heat 0 59
2d " 1 4

AHMEDABAD RACES.

3d Day, Saturday, 12th February 1842.

The Guzerat Horse Cup, value 600 Rupees for all Arabs, 200 Rupees subscription. Mile heats 9st.

Mr. Boyd's..... ..C. A. H. Little Charley.....3 4 5
Mr. Winkle's..... ....G. A. H. Asbestos..... .....4 1 1
Major Roberts'..... ...B. A. H. Cannon Ball.... ....X 2 4
Mr Fawke's..... ...G. A. C. Schimel..... .....X 3 2

Time, 1st Heat 1m. 58s. 2nd do. 1m. 57s. 3rd do. 1m. 58¾s.

A Capital Race. The 1st heat *Schimel, Cannon Ball,* and *Little Charley,* came in so close together that it was almost impossible to say which horse was behind the other, however the judge pronounced it to be a dead heat between the two former. *Asbestes* took it quietly but won the 2d heat by half a length and the last by a head.

2nd Race.

The Civilians Purse of 400 Rupees and 100 Rupees subscription for all Arabs 8st. 5lb. losing Maidens allowed 4lbs' 3 miles.

Mr. Young's..... .....G. A. G. All-my-Eye..... 1
Major Roberts'.....G A. H. Shylock..... 2
Mr. Drinkwater's....G. A. H. Sectaphul..... 3
Mr. Boyd's..... ....B. A. G. Kamseen..... 4

Time, 1st 1¼ mile 3m. 9s. 2d 1¼ mile 3m. 31s. Total 6m. 12½s.

Won by half a length, both at the whip. *Sectaphul* 1½ lengths behind.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE. Feb. 9.

Jellalabad, Jan. 22d.

"We are still unmolested, and will be so for some days to come, for Mahomed Acbar is still at Lookhman, and unless he brings heavy guns against us, he has no chance against our strong defences. It is also said that he is afraid of coming, for should he meet with the slightest check, he will be deserted by the whole of the rebels. besides which we have given the people about here two or three very severe lessons. Dr. Brydon is the only Officer that has reached us, with one khidmutgar (of Bazett's) and a Native Officer of Anderson's horse, 3 souls in all. General Elphinstone, Captains Troup, Johnson, Boyd, McKenzie Lawrence, Mein, Eyre, Anderosn, Waller, and another Officer whose name I forget, are prisoners with the ladies at Lookhman, Major Griffiths and Souter, H. M. 44th are at "Futoo" with 11 Europeans, and the following at Cabool: Walsh, Warburton, Webb, Drummond, Evans, Airy, Conolly, Drs. Berwick and Balfour, there are all that are saved from that Army which was calculated, taking all hands, at 13,000.

"We have been busily employed in making a ditch round the fort, 12 feet deep and the same in breadth; we have 4½ months supplies."

January the 23d.

"We have not been annoyed by the naked rascals since the first of December, and I hope they will keep away, though I feel confident they could do us no harm, as the fort is pretty well strengthened, the ditch is fast progressing. Souter, of the 44th, wrote to us the other day, saying he feared he was the only survivor of that regiment, and that the people with whom he was would allow him to join us if 10,000 rupees could be raised;" (one of our correspondents mentioned 2,000 as the sum) "we were not long in making up the sum, for the soldiers came forward and lent 1300 Rupees for this purpose, and an answer was sent by McGregor that the sum was ready for them but although *ample time* has elapsed for an answer we, as yet, have none. Major Griffiths, 37th N. I. wrote also that he had been taken prisoner with 4 or 5 men; but the fellows have the impudence to ask a lac of rupeet for the whole lot, in the mean time we dare not proceed to their rescue; for on our proceeding against the forts a knife would speedily put an end to their lives a negotiations must still be tried. Such news as we have received respecting the ladies is good, they are well taken care of, and it is said only two Affghans are ever allowed to go near them" (this somewhat agrees with the opinion expressed in our last issue). "If General Elphinstone is ever again at liberty, his conduct in this business will no doubt undergo strict enquiry."

January 24th.

"We are in a dilemma, from which our extrication seems very uncertain, for, owing to the great delay of Colonel Wild at Peshawur, the Khyberries have had time to coalesce, and we all believe that the force endeavouring, too late, to advance, has met with a reverse, for some of their baggage has actually arrived by a short cut at Lalpoorah. Now the arrival of the baggage by an unguarded route, and the dead halt of the force near the entrance of the main pass, can only be accounted for by a check. Two or three days ago we heard from natives that the force had retrograded after a severe action. It is very clear that by the road which the camels traversed to Lalpoorah, the whole army might have marched without guns, and thus those useless rattletraps have been the cause of our difficulties.

We are at the eleventh hour beginning to collect fuel; I know that an Officer urged this measure eleven days ago, when there was no chance of interruption, and we might have brought in all the topes and house roofs in our neighbourhood—now we cannot do it without all the Cavalry and 150 Infantry, besides all the wood parties required.

We have, I believe, four months supplies of atta, but not above a month's meat for the Europeans. However, I think, we can hold out until the 1st of April, by which time, if Government have not really abandoned us, as we at present think they have, relief may arrive.

Pollock will scarcely be able to force the Khyber with six Regiments, three weeks hence, if four corp have already received a check. The Brigade ordered for service at Ferozepoor, if it joins him, will make his force very respectable, but more Europeans are wanted, and, I do not perceive, that any are sent.

It was, I believe, determined yesterday to confine all the Shah's Artillery men, who had been caballing against us, and would go over to the enemy if they did no more. The duty thus will fall heavily on the one company of Artillery who have to man fifteen pieces of Ordnance, besides giving a guard of sixteen men in the lines, and there are only ninety Privates for duty.

Only three natives have as yet strayed in from the force. A grass-cutter (a Hindoo) arrived yesterday, he says the enemy did not generally kill the camp followers, but that cold did the business equally well for most of them. He says he saw great numbers of officers lying dead on the road, and that very few can have escapeddeath.

Two days ago we saw about one hundred horse going down the valley, and now learn that they were sent by Mahomed Ackbar to raise the Doloop near the Khyber, to aid in stopping our troops. The Seiks are such cowards that they will do nothing for us, and it was idle to depend on their co-operation. They are more likely to and in destroying us.

It is very clear we are in for a two months seige, during which all our horses must perish, for we have only twenty days forage and barley for them, and no money to purchase more.

The bad weather seems to be commencing, and it may, perhaps, prevent the enemy holding together before Jellalabad for any length of time; but we have no money in the garrison, and shall be eventually starved out, if succours be not sent. Our last accounts describe Mahomed Acbar to be at Lughman, with only a small body of wretched horse and no guns, unless he have with him the three mountain pieces taken at Boodkhak."

The Ali Musjid Affair.—We are very much obliged to one of our old friends who has kindly sent us the following account of the late "cutting through" in the Khyber Pass, and feel very great pleasure in publishing the Detachment order; convinced that all parties, therein named, have fully merited all the praise accorded them. We have received other accounts also, and all give most unqualified praise to the Sepoys of both regiments for their truly gallant and spirited behaviour; the 64th N. I., from their position, bore the brunt of the days work and most gallantly they did it; many, in this station, will observe with pleasure the mention of the names of their old acquaintances, from whom all that is brave was to be expected, Lieut. Alexander, of the Engineers, had a very narrow escape, a shot having struck the button of his coat over the chest, but luckily was turned off; the blow was, of course, most severe, but he is doing well.

The accounts of the murder of the wounded men obliged to be abandoned to their fate, are horrifying, these Khyber savages appear to glory in blood and to mangle bodies for sport. Sickness is lending its aid to the accumulation of disasters at Peshawur, about 80 Sepoys being admitted daily into the hospital with disentry. The 60th are said to have but 150 men fit for duty after deducting the usual and necessary guards.

Camp Rawulsar, 29th Jan.

"This letter will give you a partial account of the manner we cut our way back through the Khyber pass. You must first know that on the 15th of this month the 53d and 64th were ordered on to Ali Musjid, We accordingly marched at 10 o'clock at night on the 15th, got through the pass unmolested and reached Ali Musjid about 11 next day. Our men started with nothing but their great coats, and officers marched as lightly as possible; the remainder of the Brigade was expected to have followed us in a day or two after, but on our appearing at Ali Musjid (for what earthly purpose we were sent there God knows) it was the signal for the whole of the Affredis to be up in arms against us and to attempt to shut up the pass, which they have done most effectually, and no gold will now induce them to open it. Brigadier Wildy with the 60th and 30th attempted to force the pass on, the 19th in order to join us, but I am sorry to say he was beaten back with heavy loss in men, baggage, &c.

On the 23d another attempt was made when he succeeded in knocking down the breast-works of the enemy which had been built in the narrow defiles. All this time we were hemmed in, in Ali Musjid, starving; the Sepoys were put on half rations, and were nearly perishing with the cold having no covering, at nights, but their great coats, and the canopy of heaven for tents. The Officers fared the same, having nothing to eat for eight days but chupatees and Bull-beef which was only fit to give to dogs. At last we got desperate; Wild could not join us, and the pass was shut in every direction. It was at length determined, when there were only five maunds of attah in store, that we should bravely cut our way back; Brigadier Wild, at the same time, making a demonstration in our favour at the mouth of the Pass.

So, accordingly, the dawn of the 24th saw our two corps under arms and we bid adieu to Alee Musjid. We had no sooner left the fort, than the whole of the surrounding hills swarmed with Affreedees; the little baggage that some of us had, we had made up our minds to have destroyed the night before, rather than it should fall in to the hands of the enemy. The arms of the sick were also broken up and some ammunition destroyed. The enemy kept annoying our rear the whole day and, with their long jazails that carry an enormous distance, they had greatly the advantage over our men. Our Jacks, however, behaved nobly and though I say it who should not, the old 64th has earned for itself an everlasting name from that day's work; I could not have believed that blackey had so much pluck; our corps being in the rear, we bore the whole brunt of the affair, and it was in the narrow defile called the "Kaffir Thungae" that there was the tug of war. It was here poor Wilson, of ours, who was in command of the corps, was shot dead. He was standing close to me, the ball entered his lungs and he died instantly without uttering a groan.

Our loss has been very severe, 1 Captain killed, 1 Lieutenant (Rattray) wounded through the arm, but doing well, and 138 rank and file killed and wounded. In the 53d Swinton wounded (severely in the knee), Baron von Meyern through the leg; betwee 40 and 50 rank and file, killed and wounded. Brigadier Wild and Capt. Loftie, in the 60 wounded, Gwatkin, Phillips, Alexander, and Montgomery; doing duty with the 60th, poor Lock of the 5th killed, he was first stoned by a stone, and the brutes got hold of his body and cut it up into mince meat; Ensign Hallied, of the 5th, severely wounded. Enclosed is a copy of Detachment orders, issued the day after the fight. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of Sale's force. We had hoped he would have retreated while we were in Alee Musjid; he cannot now come by the Khyber but must try the Talloo (?) pass. General Pollock is expected here about the 7th proximo. We have almost positive information that Mahomed Ukhbar is in the neighbourhood of Dukka, and the first person he will punish is the Chief of Lallpoorah, for assisting the Ferringees."

Extract Detachment Orders, dated 25th January.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley feels much gratification in conveying to the officers and men composing the detachment under his command, his sentiments on the happy issue of their exertions of yesterday morning, and on the success that crowned their efforts to cut their way through the strongly defenced and difficult passes of the Khyber, from the fortress of Ali Musjid back to Jumrood.

For these happy results the Commanding Officer takes to himself no credit. They were mainly attributable to the gallantry and intelligence of those officers who were engaged in the important duties of crowning the heights and bringing up the rear guard; duties which the nature of the country rendered of no common difficulty and danger.

The Commanding Officer congratulates the Officers and men on the courage and endurance evinced by all under his command, and he has no hesitation in declaring his opinion that nothing would have surmounted the difficulties offered to the passage of the column, short of the determined bearing which was thus displayed.

Though the brunt of the action fell upon the 64th, yet both the 53rd and 64th Regiments behaved with equal intrepidity.

For the valuable assistance afforded him by Major Hoggan, commanding the 53rd, the Commanding Officer feels most grateful, as also for that afforded him by the late Captain Wilson, who fell, gallantly, at the head of the 64th Regiment, while opposed to the enemy in the Kafir Tunghae pass By the death of this able and exemplary officer the state sustains a severe loss.

It may not be irrelevant here to state that the Commanding Officer had the satisfaction personally to express his thanks to Captain Wilson a few minutes before his death, on the steady gallantry displayed by himself and his Regiment throughout the morning.

To Captain Mackeson, Political Agent, and Captain Ferris, of the Jezailchee Corps, the Commanding Officer feels much indebted for the valuable information they afforded him as to the nature of the country to be traversed, and by which the arrangements for crowning the heights were mainly regulated; as also to Lieut. Becher, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, for the able assistance he, on every occasion, rendered.

Where all behaved with gallantry, it is difficult to draw distinctions, but the Commanding Officer cannot pass unnoticed the intrepid conduct of captain Campbell and Tylee, of the Grenadiers and Light Companies 53rd Regiment, and captain Prior and Lieutenant Rattray of the Light and Grenadiers 64th Regiment, all of which divisions were employed in crowning the heights, and of Lieutenants Corsar and Young, who brought up the rear guard without confusion, though not without heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The Commandant has received with much satisfaction from Major Hoggan, and also from the late Captain Wilson (just before his death) assurances of their high estimation of the zealous aid afforded them throughout the whole affair by Lieutenant Hunter and Flyter, their respective Adjutants.

To Brevet Captain Thomas, 64th Regiment, his detachment staff, the Commanding Officer's thanks are due, for his untiring exertions throughout the day, and for the ability, coolness and celerity with which, whilst constantly exposed on horseback under a heavy fire; he delivered the Commandant's orders or carried intelligence from distant points. In conclusion Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley begs to offer his warmest congratulations to the officers and men of the detachment collectively on their gallant and successful passage through, probably, the strongest fastnesses ever forced by troops; and through which they had to overcome the determined opposition of an enemy well skilled in the warfare peculiarly adapted to the country."

Our Correspondent adds, "It is impossible to calculate the loss of the enemy, as they invariably carry off their dead and wounded; but I should say certainly not less than 170 or 180. The gallant acts of a couple of sepoys in the 64th N. I., I forgot to mention before. Swinton of the 53d was being carried wounded in a doolie, when he was dropped by the bearers who ran off; two Affreedis rushed down upon the doolie, knife in hand, to put an end to our wounded comrade, when one of our Grenadiers shot one of the savages dead and bayoneted the other, by which means Swinton's life was saved. Another sepoy, who had picked up the sword of a Subadar who had been killed, ran three Afreedis through the body with it; this happened when we were hemmed in the Kafir Tunghae. Both sepoys have been promoted."

The following is our latest from general Pollock's Camp:—

Camp, Vah, January 31, 1842.

"Within two marches of the Attock and six of Peshawur; all going on well except cattle getting thinner and camels dying and making their escape, two of our officers had the bad luck to lose six each yesterday; this is a common occurrence as one approaches Peshawur. The General is to leave us and proceed post-haste to Peshawur on the 3d or 4th February. From all the accounts we have received it is very doubtful that we shall proceed beyond Peshawur. For General Sale writes that his Affghan friends have brought him in supplies for three months, and our politicals, must be bad indeed if they cannot treat for a safe conduct to Peshawur. We have it bruited about as coming from, of course, "a good source," that it is the determination of Lord A—to withdraw the troops from Affghanistan forthwith, and that the court have intimated that Her Majesty's government will have nothing further to do with such a disgraceful war! Whatever may be Lord Auckland's or the court's decision it is to be hoped that General Pollock will never risk the force now at his command in the Khyber pass, if he does he will rue it. We are all in high spirits and though all anxious to do our parts well, we do not think, from all we hear, that the pass should be, under present circumstances, attempted with General Pollock's and Colonel Wild's force. Report says the Sicks are going to assist us with 20 regiments of infantry, lots of Cavalry, and some guns; we shall see what this boasting comes to. A long march to day, the baggage came in very late indeed. Some natives from Peshawur passed our camp this morning; they stated *that about 20 European soldiers, who escaped from Cabul during the late conflict, are by the side of the Attock* and waiting our arrival, I trust this strange report may be true and that many yet may be found to be safe, not a soul by our latest accounts had reached Jellalabad besides Dr. Brydon.

Mahomed Ukhbar, it is reported, gives out that it was no fault of his that the Affghans attacked our camp, he tried to prevent it but could not; this of course is not believed. We have fine weather but very cold. The roads, for several marches, have been difficult and stony, and the cattle becoming tender footed, and lame. This is not the part of the country for forced marches, the first 16 from Ferozepore might well be made in 8 days; if any more regiments are sent in a *hurry* they should make the best of their way at starting; Calcutta dak of the 16th January just in."

Merrut.—Her Majesty's 31st have no sooner arrived than they are again on the move; their present destination is the frontier, and they will, most likely, start on the 9th, it carriage is obtained by that day. The Lancers are to follow.

Saharunpoor.—It has been determined, that Dost Mahomed shall reside for the present at Dhera, and Captain Nicholson has been to that station to select an abode for the Dost.

AGRA UKHBAR, Feb. 10.

Our late gallant friends of Her Majesty's 31st marched from Meerut for Ferozepore on the 7th.

Dost Mahomed is said to deport himself very distaffectedly, and is closely watched in consequence. But Chunar or Fort William should be his prison, no. Suharunpore.

Amongst the on dits current is one that Lord Auckland proposed to raise 18 Regiments of the Line in the Bengal Presidency, but was opposed by his Council He should have disregarded their opposition.

An Elephant Battery has been sanctioned for Dum-Dum, and two Horse Batteries for the field.

A rumour which has been time some afloat and is daily gaining ground, says that Shah Soojah has been closely connected with the Cabool tragedy in all its stages. His maintaining his position in the Bala Hissar strengthens the report, as well as other circumstances which will yet come to light.

February 12.

General Pollock reached, we hear, Peshawur on the 24 instant, and was determined on attempting the Khybur Pass on the 4th. Supported as he is by a European Regiment, Guns, and Cavalry, he has good prospects of success, but the difficulties opposed to him are of no common nature, and we shall not be surprised to hear, that the General waits the arrival of a reinforcement. Brigadier Wild was at Kuonda, a place beyond Peshawur, with his force diminished by some 500 men. His sick were however recovering, and many would probably be able to feed their grudge against the Khyburees, on General Pollock's attack.

Letters from Jullalabad have been received to the 25th of January; all was safe and the force in as high spirits, as they could be under their circumstances.

A letter from Jullalabad of recent date contains the following, which will hardly fail to interest our readers. If the surmise be true that our Officers are forced to misrepresent their actual position by the threats or violence of their jailors, it indicates too clearly we fear, what the ultimate intentions of these treacherous savages are. When their prisoners shall have served their purpose, they will—and we shudder to think of it—be probably sold into miserable and hopeless slavery—a new feature in his most unfortunate expedition. And what a reflection does not such give rise to. England, who has expended millions in breaking the fetters of Captivity, sees her own subjects sold into slavery without the power of rescuing them. But such and worse must be among the results, of entrusting gre at and irresposible power to unequal hands. There is indeed, still one way of averting the feat that threatens the e victims of treachery—and that is prosecuting this war until full and complete success be ours. We can form no treaty or enter into no arrangements for the release of the prisoners held by the Afghans, at Jullalabad or Peshawur; or Simla. They must, to be successful, be dictated in the heart of the city of Cabool and at the mouth of guns ready to send forth the only arguments Affghans can understand.

The notice of Shah Soojah and his levee adds strong confirmation to the suspicions, which already attach to him of being one of the principal movers in the late fatal conspiracy. We hope it may be proved to be so, and we shall thus be able to dispose of one of the difficulties which stand in the way of our entering into a decent compromise with Affghans. We are, under present circumstances bound to Shah Soojah, but should he thro' treachery have forfeited our support, we can then with a tolerable pretext withdraw from the country and leave the Affghans to governor mus gevern according to their own humane and enlightened principles. Candahar and the adjacent country will be a sufficient portion for us to retain. The new Governor of Jullalabad will find some difficulty in putting himself in possession of his Government. General Sale, we suspect, will interfere with his rights for some time to come.

The Captives.—"A Chief has just arrived from Cabool who informs us, that he is appointed Governor of Jullalabad by the new *Ministry*. This high personage to our surprise produced letters from Major Pottinger, Captains Lawrence, Conolly, and several others to their friends. They were in the houses and forts of different men of rank, where little or no intercourse among them was permitted, but the captives all profess to be treated with consideration and even kindness. The ladies and children are said to want nothing, and to be comfortable, by which we must understand, "that clothes and fire" are supplied to them. No indication of coercion or restraint appears in the letters, though I am compelled to suspect, that the authors may have written with the fear of interception before them. What is remarkable not one of the Officers mention Ukhbar Khan, but to expatiate on his humanity and attention. Had the villain not boasted of the assassination in a letter under his own seal that fell into our hands, we might be led by his prisoners to believe him a chivalrous and high minded leader of the people!

Some truth comes out however, and it gives rise to apprehensions of the future scarcely less dismal than what is fact. Some Sepoys and Camp-followers have been sold to the Oosbegs! It is feared, that unless negociations be opened or larger prices offered than the Tartars give, that Britons themselves may be consigned to slavery in the worst form.

Let nothing stay the arm of vengeance say I, until our military glory again dazzle the miscreants who have tarnished it, but in the mean time Government ought to redeem its Soldiers from bondage, the accursed reality of bondage, at any price. The Governor General should instantly proclaim a reward of one thousand Rupees for every European, and five hundred for every Native, who shall be brought alive to any British Post."

Shah Soojah is still King of Cabool, and his Durbar is attended by the Chiefs of all tribes! His Majesty at the same time has no real power. Colonel Palmer is keeping the Affghans at bay, he holding the inner fort, and they the town of Ghuznee. The enemy is said, having no Artillery, cannot make any impression on the garrison while its provisions last, there is enough till the warm weather set in.

Ghuznir.—The latest Accounts from Caubul positively state that though the town of Ghuznie has been taken possession of by the Insurgents, the Citadel is still held by our Garrison and there is little risk of their not being able to maintain the position until the season for active operations commences, when their speedy relief may be calculated on, from the report dated 29th January, received from Quettah, which though resting on native authority only, seems entitled to credit, that the rebel force near Candahar under Alla Mohummud Khan, has sustained a complete defeat attended with great loss from General Nott.

Agra.—Captain Rutherfurd, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor proceeds on sick leave to England, via Bombay, on the 16th.

A letter received this evening at Agra, mentions that the Hostages at Cabool are retained expressly to effect an exchange for Dost Mooh ummud. If this be true it relieves us of one source of much anxiety.

Letters of the most encouraging nature have also been received from Colonel Palmer at Ghuznee.

Captain Souter of Her Majesty's 44th, in an attempt to escape from the small Fort, near Jellalabad, in which he was confined was detected and killed.

The Committee of the Ice Pits, beg to intimate to the new arrivals at Agra, that, in consequence of the paucity of Ice, no new shares will be sold to any persons now present at the station after the conclusion of the Ice meeting season—all therefore who intend to take shares are requested to do so forthwith.

Capt. McMorine's Troop of Horse Arty., has arrived at Muttra.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 11th and Madras to the 12th instant. From the former we learn that Lord Auckland will positively proceed to England in the *Lord Hungerford*. The Madras journals are totally devoid of interest.

We have made copious extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 10th and 12th instant. General Pollock is said to have reached Peshawer on the 2d and to have resolved on making an attempt to force the Khybur pass on the 4th of the present month. We may therefore expect shortly to receive important intelligence from that quarter.

A communication from Ghuzni had reached Captain Mackeson at Jellalabad. The British troops were in the citadel with six months provisions: the sepoys in good spirits. No apprehension therefore need be entertained of the safety of the garrison, as in less than two months, General Nott will pass it *en route* to Cabul. Letters dated the 25th January have been received from Jellalabad. Three natives belonging to the Cabul force had succeeded in reaching that place. General Sale's force can hold out until 1st April.

During the time Colonel Wild's brigade was engaged in the neighbourhood of Ali Musjid, some of the baggage camels got through the pass by a *short cut* and arrived at Lalpoora. It appears the whole Brigade (without Artillery) might have passed by the same route. This circumstance will doubtless afford a valuable hint to General Pollock, as it demonstrates the facility of turning the enemys position.

Sickness has been very prevalent in Colonel Wild's brigade. For some time eighty sepoys were admitted daily to Hospital; the 60th Regiment having only one hundred and fifty disposable men after furnishing the necessary guards. The troops were however at the date of the last account recovering from their indisposition, and the generality were in a fit condition to join General Pollock in another attack on the Khyburrees.

Captain Souter of Her Majesty's 44th was killed when attempting to escape from a small fort near Jellalabad.

The following paragraph from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 10th contains the names of the ladies now in the power of the Afghans.

"The Prisoners or Hostages are. Captain and Mrs. Anderson; captain and Mrs. Boyd; Lieutenant and Mrs. Eyre, Artillery; Lieutenant and Mrs. Waller, Artillery; Lady Macnaghten; Lady Sale, (wounded;) Mrs. Sturt; Mrs. Trevor; Mrs. Mainwaring; General Elphinstone; col. Shelton; Lady Sale was wounded in the arm and her Son-in-law—shot dead."

A little girl about five years old, the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Anderson could not be found when the ladies commenced their return to Cabool. It is generally supposed that she was either murdered or kidnapped on the march. It is however equally probable that the intense cold may have caused those slumbers which generally terminate in death, and that the child may have fallen from a camel when in that state.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a notice inserted in the first page of this paper, from which it will be seen that a public meeting is to be held in the Town Hall on the afternoon of Friday next, for the purpose of congratulating Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

On Friday last, we styled the Affghans, faithless, licentious, sanguinary, remorseless, not merely ferocious in action, but blood thirsty and treacherous at all seasons. In reference to the above the *Times* of the following day remarks. "We have plenty of writers on Affghanistan; abundance of travellers who have published their opinions as to the character of it's people. In no one published volume do we find one line to bear out the correctness of a character such as this." This assertion has somewhat surprised us, for the interest displayed by our cotemporary in favour of the Afghans, led us to imagine that he had studied the subject with a more than ordinary degree of attention. It is evident we have been mistaken. When the *Times* speaks of the late proceedings of the Afghans at Cabul, as being "at variance with their whole previous character as a people" we are afraid the expression which he has somewhat rashly used in reference to our Madras brethren may with greater propriety be applied to himself viz. "that it is no unusual phenomenon that men should talk loudest of that which they know least." Without further preface we shall proceed to shew that in *a single* volume (to which our cotemporary must have had easy access) many lines can be found to justify our opinion of the Afghans. The work to which we allude is the report of the proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society for the months of September, October and November 1840. It contains several papers on Afghanistan by Mr. Masson; who must be admitted to be one of the most enterprising and intelligent of the travellers who have explored the countries north of the Indus. In a paper entitled a memorandum on Lahore & the Sikhs &c. we find (page 148), the following description of the Afghans in reference to the then ruler of Lahore, the only foreign prince with whom they, at that time, held any intimate diplomatic intercourse. Speaking of Runjeet Sing Mr. Masson says: "In his affairs with the Afghans, he has always received ample provocation, and the *shameless deceit* and *perfidy* constantly played off upon him by their short sighted and *unprincipled* chiefs and politicians deserved the vengeance he has inflicted upon them." Our cotemporary cannot now deny that there is a published volume in which the Afghans are accused of shameless deceit, perfidy and want of principle. This is not one of "the denunciations of angry and excited writers having in an hour of extreme national disaster," but the opinion of a man "calm, deliberate, wise, and well informed" who wrote more than ten years prior to the late tragic events.

The next of Mr. Masson's papers is styled "Observations on the political condition of the Durani states and dependencies." Here (page 162) the author gives the following description of the Ghiljis. "They are "brave and warlike, but have a sternness of disposition "amounting to *ferocity* in the generality of them, and "their *brutal* manners are unfortunately encouraged "by the hostility existing between them, and their "neighbours, while they are not discountenanced by "their chiefs. Some of the inferior Ghiljis are so "violent in their intercourse with strangers, that they "can scarcely be considered in the light of human "beings, while no language can describe the terrors of a "transit through the country or the indignities which "are to be endured."

The above contains a charge of brutality and *ferocity* against the greater part of the most numerous of the Afghan tribes, and farther declares that the inferior portion of the community are almost entirely destitute of the ordinary attributes of humanity. Our author also informs us that at the time of his passing through their country, the most powerful and best known of the Ghilji chiefs was named Shahabadin Khan. He was termed "*namdar*" or famous on account of his ability and his oppressive conduct. Mr. Masson states this man to have had a son, "of whom fame speaks highly, and who fully "entered into his father's views as to increasing his "authority by curtailing popular influence. The "young man in furtherance of the project made him-"self obnoxious and was at length slain. Shahabadin "Khan as soon as informed thereof rode to the resi-"dence of the *assassin* and absolved him of the *mur-"der*, remarking that if his son desired to infringe "the established laws of the Ghilji's, his death was "merited."

We have made the above quotation as indicative of the moral character of the Affghans. Assassination must have been held in little abhorrence when the murder of so influential a personage could pass unavenged. It presents us also with an instance of the grossest hypocrisy and want of parental affection in the old chief, who calmly allowed his son to fall a victim in pursuing a path which the father had pointed out to him. It is most likely that Shahabadin Khan was in reality envious of the fame of his talented and energetic boy, and dreaded his ambition. This is rendered more probable by dissensions which subsequently broke out between the chief and his remaining children; for we afterwards find. "Yet there is much distrust of the severe Khan entertained by many of his tribe, of whom his factious sons profit to create themselves parties." We may well apply the epithets of treacherous and remorseless, to a people amongst whom such acts could be tolerated and on whom the ties of kindred sit so lightly. We shall conclude our notice of the Ghiljis with the following sentence by the same author. "East of Ghuzni in the province of Zoormul are the Suliman Khel Ghiljis, exceedingly numerous and notorious for their habits of *violence* and *rapine*.

We next come to the personal character of an individual, whose conduct is highly extolled by those journalists whom the Calcutta *Englishman* has appropriately termed "*Phil Afghans*:" we mean the Ex-King of Cabul. Some of our cotemporaries extol this man as a pattern of valour and discretion, as being far superior to the rest of his countrymen, and the only Proper person to sit on the throne of Cabul. Be it so. Dost Mahomed is open to a charge of the grossest treachery and basest assassination. If this can be said of the flower of the nation, surely we cannot be accused of having unduly depreciated the vulgar herd. How did Dost Mahomed obtain Ghuzni? The current report, and no attempt has ever been made to contradict it, is that the Ex-King at an early period of his career invited the governor of the fortress to a conference. The meeting was granted and took place at the town gate. The governor was shot by Dost Mahomed who immediately entered the place. Ukhbar Khan's present proceedings have been perfectly in keeping with the previous deeds of his father.

A few more extracts from Mr. Masson's papers and we have done. On the demise of Mahomed Azem Khan his authority over Cabul and the treasure which he had amassed, devolved on his son Habib Ulah Khan. The young prince though personally brave was unequal to combat the difficulties which surrounded him. His uncles determined to supplant him. Dost Mahomed first made the attempt without success. The Sirdars of Peshawer and Candahar hastened to combine in the attack and soon reached Cabul. In relation to these proceedings Mr. Masson expresses himself as follows (page 170). "From "this time a series of most extraordinary events "occurred, the authority of the son of Mahomed "Azem Khan had virtually ceased, and the only "question remaining to be decided was as to "the appropriation of his wealth and power. The "Kandahar and Peshawer Sirdars coalesced, had "possession of Kabul, Dost Mahomed Khan standing "alone and opposed to them. He who had once been "the assailant upon Habib Ullah Khan, now asserted "himself his defender and a strange succession of skir-"mishes, negociations, truces, *perjuries* &c. followed. "The state of anarchy had nevertheless endured so "long, that thinking people began to reflect it was "neccessary some efforts should be made to bring it "to a termination, and the Sirdars of Kandahar con-"tributed to bring about a crisis, by *perfidiously* "seizing first the person of their nephew and then his "treasures." Who will deny that this is a clear charge of perfidy, nay of perjury, which is the grossest of all breaches of faith?

Of the Afredi and Shinwari tribes who inhabit the defiles of the Khybur pass, our author says: "they are *extremely infamous* on account of their *ferocity* and their long indulged *habits of rapine*."

We have already adduced an instance of treachery on the part of the Sirdars of Kandahar, in reference to their nephew Habib Ullah Khan: we can prove that their brothers at Peshawer were equally regardless of good faith. When the fanatic Saiyad Ahmed Shah by a sudden movement succeeded in obtaining possession of Peshawer, the Sirdars offered to give him a lakh of rupees on condition of his immediately evacuating the city. The Sayad agreed to the terms and left a Molavi to receive the money. In reference to this transaction Mr. Masson observes. "The Saiyad had scarcely retired when the Sirdars slew the Molavi." Of course the money was never paid. We shall conclude our extracts by bringing forward against the same parties an accusation of the blackest dye viz. that of murder by poison. In reference to the chiefs of the Khuttak tribes, our author observes (page 186) that "they have be-"come nearly extinct by *assassination*, and the Sirdars "of Peshawer are accused of having removed one of "them by *poison*."

Having thus clearly refuted the declaration of the *Times*, that there is no one published volume which contains a line to bear out the character we have ascribed to the Afghans; we may safely venture to assert that the quotations we have made, fully prove that the atrocities recently perpetrated at Cabul, by Ukhbar Khan and his adherents, are not in the slightest degree at variance with their previous character, but on the contrary are in perfect unison with it.

In our extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* will be found a detailed account of the proceedings of the 53rd and 64th Regiments between Ali Musjid and the entrance of the Khybur pass. The detachment order by Lieut. Colonel Mosely who commanded on the occasion, speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command. The sepoys appear to have behaved admirably. Mr. Swinton of the 53rd having been badly wounded was placed in a doolie but was forsaken by the bearers at a moment of more than ordinary danger. Two Affredis made a rush to slay the wounded officer, but were fortunately observed by a Grenadier of the 64th, who shot one and bayoneted the other—by which means the life of Mr. Swinton was saved.

All the letters which have been received from the captives state that they are kindly treated. Entire dependence cannot be placed on these statements. A correspondent of the *Ukhbar* insinuates that compulsion is used to make the British officers speak favourably of their captors. Some sepoys and camp followers have already been sold to the Oosbegs. We have no assurance that our own countrymen and their wives may not share the same fate. The best guarantee which we have for their safety is in the vigour and determination displayed by the Supreme Government. The preparations making for the ensuing campaign cannot fail to striked terror into the rebel councils and combined with their defeat at Candahar may possibly be the means of preserving the prisoners from ill treatment.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

LORD AUCKLAND.—We are informed that Lord Auckland has now decided to proceed to England in the *Lord Hungerford* and has accordingly engaged nine cabins in that fine vessel.—Englishman, Feb. 8.

CAPTAINS SPOTTISWOODE.—In the list of officers, &c. mentioned the other day in our Military Chronicle as having been killed in Affghanistan we included that of Captain Spottiswoode. We have since learnt, to our great satisfaction, that none of the Spottiswoodes were in Affghanistan at the time, and that the writer who gave the name of one of them, not specifying which, has evidently confounded the name with that of some else.—Ibid.

MURDER OF SIR WM. MACNAGHTEN.—The following extract from a letter from General Pollock's camp, bearing date the 23d ultimo, gives an account of the unfortunate Envoy's murder on what we cannot help considering, as far as the detail of the horrid act is concerned, to rest on the best authority which we have yet had,—that of an eye witness, and one who we think may be implicitly trusted to in such a relation. However we lay it before the reader for his own appreciation:

"The following particulars of the death of Sir W. Macnaghten were communicated to several persons yesterday, by Sir A. Burne's Kafila Bashee, who arrived in Camp yesterday evening with his credentials on his way to Ferozepore, only 20 days from Cabool. The murder of Sir W. Macnaghten did not take place in durbar as generally supposed, but at a conference in the plain, where this man was present, and he states that Akbar Khan wanted Sir W. to *proclaim him* King, which was refused, on which he seized hold of Sir W. as if to pull him along with him, and was resisted by Sir W.—Akbar Khan finding threats useless, pulled a pistol out from under his garment and shot *him himself*, in the left breast; he did not fall but staggered back, when he drew another and shot him again, upon which he fell, but still alive, when a matchlock man was ordered to shoot him through the head which put an end to his sufferings—they then cut his head off, and by Akbar Khan's order stuck it on a pole and carried it all round the place. Lady Macnaghten ransomed the body for 6000 rupees and it was buried. This much I heard related by the man myself, and no one entertains the least doubt of its truth. The man called on the General to whom he made this statement."

The only point for doubt in the foregoing is the ransom of the body,—a circumstance of which assuming it to be true, we wonder we have not heard before; but, indeed, it might not have been accomplished till after the despatch of Major Pottinger's announcement.* Our letters further state that General Pollock had received orders to push on by forced marches to Peshawur, and it seems that the *Government* are blamed in Camp for the troop of Horse Artillery not going on with the General's part of the force, and that the refusal to give it is there thought to have originated in parsimony!—but we can assure our readers that the Calcutta authorities are innocent, and that the fault rests entirely at the door of the Commander-in-chief, who was on the spot, and who had full authority to take the most effectual steps for sustaining us in Central Asia.—*Ibid, Feb.* 10.

THE CAPITULATION, RETREAT AND BUTCHERY.

[*From a Julalabad Letter.*]

General Elphinstone began treating with the base and treacherous villain, who had murdered the Envoy Four days afterwards—the 29th—a treaty was signed to the purpose that our troops were to give up the military possession of the country; that the General was to order the officers commanding the different stations to give up their guns, treasure, magazines, &c.; and that hostages were to be given for the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty. The troops at Caubul were to retire immediately, notwithstanding the rigors of an Affghan winter, and the inability of our gallant sepoys to withstand it. This infamous and ignominious treaty was sent down to Gen. Sale, commanding at Jullalabad, but he refused to sign it. His reply was sent on the evening of the 9th instant—the day the messenger arrived. We heard nothing more till the arrival of Dr. Brydon, wounded and a fugitive, on the afternoon of the 13th instant. His tale announced that our worst predictions had been verified. He stated that, conformably with the treaty, Gen. Elphinstone had marched out of cantonments on the morning of the 5th instant, abandoning his guns, treasure, and ammunition, with the exception of a few rounds per man, leaving several officers, and the sick and wounded, as hostages with the enemy. No sooner had the troops quitted cantonments than the enemy opened a fire on them. The ladies, fourteen in number, were carried in kujieas—a kind of pannier on camels. The ground was covered with snow—in some places three feet deep, and the cold was intense. Ukhbar Khan did not fail to take a barbarian's advantage of the now prostrate foe. The army, destined to be his victims, consisted of H. M.'s 44th Regt., the 5th, 37th, 54th N. I., a troop of European H. A.—six comps. of sappers and miners—6th Regt. of Shah's—6 troops of the 5th L. C., Anderson's Horse, &c., in all about 6,600 fighters—with 7,000 camp followers—men, women and children. After the first march the whole line was marked by the dead and dying—the wounded and murdered. Thousands of the barbarians stripping the defenceless, and murdering those who offered resistance, were swarming around our new dispirited troops. Each day brought a fresh demand from an enemy drank with the blood of its victims. On the third march, lady Sale was wounded by a matchlock ball, and, to complete the humiliation and disgrace, Ukhbar Khan demanded, that the ladies should be given up as prisoners. The gallant General consented, and they were marched back by the exulting enemy to Cabul. The husbands refused to abandon their wives, and returned with them. One incident, which occurred at this time, may show to you how hearts have been torn. Mrs. Anderson, the wife of Capt. Anderson of the Shah's Horse, found, on her arrival at Khoord Caubul, that her eldest child, a sweet little girl of five years of age was missing, having been stolen or murdered on the march. This was a day of humiliation—another was to be destined to wholesale butchery. The march lay over the Haft-Kotul, a lofty mountain, difficult of ascent, and almost impassable on account of the depth of snow at the summit. On this, the treacherous enemy concentrated a large force, and attacked our troops, who, benumbed with cold, were all, except the Europeans, unable to use their arms. All the Native troops perished, and some thousands of camp followers. Women were seen throwing away their children, while groupes were huddled together on the snow-drifts, howling with pain. After leaving this newly formed Golgotha, the remnant found their way on without tents, food, or covering of any kind, to Jugdulluck. Here they found a fresh enemy ready to oppose them, and Ukhbar Khan, who had followed the whole way, wallowing in the blood he had shed, now demanded that General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton should deliver themselves up as prisoners of war, which they did. The troops were now almost without a leader, and mad from hunger and cold. Brigadier Anquetil succeeded in restoring some kind of order, and the march was continued on the evening of the 12th, a note having been received from General Elphinstone stating that further treachery was to be anticipated. Too true, it was—the roads ahead were blocked up and the enemy ready to attack them. Anquetil was soon killed—after his death no order was kept, and the Affghans cut down the unresisting soldiers, who would not listen to the orders of their officers. Not more than two hundred men of the thousands that left Caubul, remained, when Dr. Brydon last saw the main body. Some twelve or fifteen officers, seeing the desperate state of affairs, resolved to start together and try if they could reach Jullulabad, from which place they were distant about fifty miles. The enemy fired at them from the villages, which they could not avoid, and even the children pelted them with stones. One by one they fell, killed or wounded. On reaching a village called Futtyabad, a man came out and said 'I am a friend—you are hungry, come here, I will assist you and give you some bread.' Bellew went up to him, and the man knocked him off his horse with a stone and murdered him. At this time their number was reduced to five, three of whom separated from the rest—leaving Doctor Brydon and Lieutanant Steer, both badly mounted and indifferently armed. The three officers, who had deserted their friends, were well mounted and well armed. Poor Steer cried out 'do not leave us—my horse is tired and I have no pistols;' but they would not listen. After riding a short distance, Steer's horse refused to proceed further, and he dismounted and hid himself in a cave. Dr. Brydon now alone, proceeded onwards. When about six miles off, he was attacked and wounded in two places by a horseman, but managed to escape, after having had his only sword broken. After this, no one stopped him; but he saw the clothes and one of the horses of the officers who had him, left in the possession of an Affghan, and about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th he reached us—the only one who at this time has escaped to tell the tale. The day after Dr. Brydon's arrival, the cavalry, in a search they were making after the fugitives, attracted by some crows and vultures, found the mangled bodies of Capts. Hopkins and Collyer and Dr. Harper, the three officers, who had left Dr. Brydon at Futtyabad. The escape of this one man seems providential, for shortly after his arrival another messenger came in from General Elphinstone, ordering Sale to evacuate Jullalabad, and this order would most certainly have been obeyed, but for the disastrous intelligence, which we had just received. We are not to abandon the post of honor; but to live to avenge our comrades, or die beneath the walls of Jullalabad. We have stores and provisions sufficient to enable us to resist, if we are only true to ourselves In a few days we expect to be surrounded.'

The following is another account taken from a Julalabad letter of the 17th ultimo:

'It is my melancholy task to inform you, that the whole of the Caubul force has been cut to pieces. Some of the men of the 13th were there with Kershaw and Hobhouse. It is a most dreadful and cruel affair. All the ladies were actually given into the hands of the basest enemy we have ever had to deal with. God alone knows what may happen to them—it is a cruel and a dreadful tale—and our position at Jullalabad none of the most secure—surrounded as we are by enemies, and isolated from our countrymen, with the prospect of having to stand a siege. We are already beginning to look forward to starvation—but for that we need not fear. They are going to kill bullocks for salting, so if the worst comes, our men will get salt instead of fresh meat—and we have all made up our minds to stand out against the whole country and die like soldiers. The cause of the whole rebellion has been Mahomed Ukhbar Khan—fighting son of Dost Mahomed. It is he who entrapped the Envoy and Trevor into his hands, and then basely murdered them; since which General Elphinstone concluded a treaty with them, for our whole force to quit this country, trusting to Affghan faith—and what has been the consequence? nothing less than the destruction of the whole force. Oh! that I should have lived to see the day when Britain has bowed her head to Affghan tyranny and baseborn treachery! ... For a long time we had heard that the Caubul force were treating with Ukhbar Khan, but never dreamt of their negociating for our withdrawal from our post. We were astounded, therefore, some days back, at getting an order from General Elphinstone, saying that a treaty had been concluded, and that on the receipt of that order, we were to march forthwith to Peshawur. The horseman, who brought the treaty down (it was open and unsealed) went about the town saying, that 500 Cavalry had come as far as Numlah, and that expecting us to march that morning, they were to pounce upon us, and destroy us kaffirs. Luckily Sale refused to retreat but promised, on the safe arrival of the Caubul force at Jullalabad, to join their party, and to fall back on Peshawur. A few days afterwards, Captain Mainwaring, the Commissary here, received a letter from his wife at Caubul saying, 'The new king is daily putting off our march. The snow is four feet deep here. God knows what it will be in the passes' Sale received letters from Stuart on the same day, but gave out to the public that the news was very good. The truth, thereof, came upon us like a thunderbolt. On the 13th, Williams, of the 13th came galloping up on horseback, breathless, looking for Sale, saying that the Cabul force was in full retreat upon us, and being cut to pieces. Every body was immediately astir, looking here, there and every where. I turned out with the rest, and heard Barnes telling Jennings it was true. The bugle then sounded, and all the men were turned out—every one went to put his jacket on and gird on his sword. I then heard that Brydon had just arrived from Jugdulluck with the awful tidings. All took their glasses, but nothing was to be seen but some smoke, and some horsemen on the hills in the distance. The Cavalry, however, were ordered out, and the trumpets sounded, hoping that they might attract the attention of the stragglers. Nothing, however, was to be seen but some Affghans leading away a woman on horseback, who it was thought belonged to an offier of the 57th, who started with Brydon from Jugdulluck, with his lady behind, and came with the Doctor till within a short distance, when he concealed himself. Brydon's story is this. They had plenty of provisions and ammunition at Caubul, and he is surprised that the General should have thought of a retreat. But Elphinstone put too much faith in Mahomed Ukhbar, who, when he had gulled us, sent out a proclamation to the chiefs in these parts saying, 'I, Mahomed Ukhbar Khan, by the Grace of God, &c. &c.—have slain the lord of the kaffirs, and am about to turn them out of the country. It is your duty to annihilate them on the road—rise up, surround Jullalabad, and exterminate the infidels.' This was brought to MacGregor by a chief in our interest. Brydon says the troops at Caubul were greatly dispirited and received no support or encouragement from the people in authority. The consequence was that they became mutinous and refused to obey any one. The 37th N. I. and the recovered men of the 13th (under Kershaw) are the only ones, who behaved well * * * Mahomed Ukhbur dictated the *marches* to the retreating force, making them give up hostages every day, and only letting go a short distance, so as to give the people time to rise. No sooner had they left cantonments, than they (the cantonments) were burnt to the ground. The natives came and took away the baggage, no efforts being made to prevent it When they arrived at the Haft Kotal, three marches from Caubul, they found 300 Camp followers, stripped naked, so as to die of cold. Mahomed Ukhbar Khan, then demanded that the ladies should be given up to him. This demand was complied with. Lady Sale was here wounded; and Stuart, her son in-law, with others, killed. The sepoys were so benumbed with cold, that they could not defend themselves. A great many were there killed, the rest deserting to the enemy. All the H. A. guns were there abandoned and spiked. At Tazeen General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton were taken prisoners. Brigadier Anquitel then took command of the whole, but was killed at Jugdulluck. The 44th became mutinous, and began beating their own officers with the butt-ends of their musquets, and swore they would obey no one. What troopers of the 5th Cavalry came up were knocked to their horses by the 44th, who mounted them and galloped off. Several officers seeing the deplorable way in which it was likely to end, rode off after they got through this pass, which had been blocked up by the enemy throwing large trees across it. Had the men only behaved well a large number might have been saved. One man of the 44th walked on foot as far as Futtehabad, a few miles from this. Brydon and other officers also came on to within a short distance to Jullalabad, when great was their horror to see three Affghans, with a horse belonging to one Cavalry Officer, and a short sheep-skin jacket belonging to another. One of the men made a cut at Brydon, wounded him on the hand, and again on the head, but he dashed past them, concealed himself for some time in a revine, near which he was seen from the walls of the town, but as he thought we had marched he feared to come in. At last he did venture, and some officers seeing it was an European, went out too meet him, when then took off his cap, which belonged to a man of the 44th, and waved it—they then knew who he was. His escape is a perfect miracle. The road was lined with women and children, who pelted him with stones—hallooing out, 'there goes another kaffir.' He saw Kershaw at Jugdulluck, as well as several other officers, some wounded and some not. All the ammunition, of course, the enemy will bring against us. We expect soon to be invested, but I trust we shall be able to hold out for a month, when a relief must come to our aid; but they have all our guns and ammunition, and may do us a great deal of mischief. We have had intimation that our turn is coming, and are making preparations for a long and desperate siege.

'As to men of the 13th running away at Jugdulluck, it is not true—nor did they desert Captain Wyndham of the 35th. On the contrary, it was his own men, who deserted him and Holcombe was wounded in the thigh, in the act of recovering Wyndham's body.'—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 10.

THE SEIKHS.—We have been too much engaged with the movements of our own troops about Peshawur, to think much of those of our old and valued allies, the Seiks; but, we understand, that after the 4,000 posted at Jumrood had received some one lakh and a half of rupees from the Political agent, as a sort of earnest money for co operation in forcing the Khyber Pass, they made themselves scarce, and were reported, *non sunt inventu*." *The Courier* and *Englishman*, being excellent authorities on the obligations of conventions and treaties, will perhaps indulgently favor us, and the pensive public, with their *dicta* on this "most fatal go." Our letters speak of the whole conduct of this ragamuffin soldiery as infamous. Not contented with deserting us in the hour of need, they do all they can to insult us. A letter, now before us, from Brigadier Wild's camp, says—"It is not safe to go out of camp. Three servants have been murdered, and two sepoys are missing, who, I dare say, have met the same fate. Going into Peshawur you expose yourself to the grossest insults from the Seikh soldiery. Therefore hardly any one ever leaves camp." Respectable allies these, truly!—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

BELLARY.—The following letter, from Bellary 5th Feb., was received by last night's tappal.

"The 4th Regt. N. I. moved into tents yesterday morning and will march to-morrow morning. There are, 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Capts. 3 Lieuts. 1 Assist. Surg. and 4 Ensigns present with the Regt. and the number of Natives of all ranks present is about 900. Captains Kirby and Wood of this corps joined a couple of days ago, the latter from Staff duty at this station, and the former from Furlough. The 34 Light Infantry arrived on the morning of the 3d, and encamped nearly two miles from the Regimental lines, where it still remains, and is likely to remain for a day or two longer, until the lines vacated by the 4th N. I. have been properly cleansed. This latter corps lost one European officer (Lieut. Hay,) 48 men of the Regt. and about 100 camp followers. Can you tell me whether Sunday is a lucky day for a corps to march out from a station on? The Natives say it is, and I am informed that it is in deference to their prejudices that the 4th march on Sunday instead of Saturday." An extensive fire broke out in the lines of the 4th N I on Sunday evening last, by which a great number of the Sepoys huts were burned down, but by the exertions to those drawn to the spot by a desire to make themselves useful to their comrades, the flames were speedily extinguished."—*Herald, Feb.* 12.

The Right Wing of H. M. 5th Regiment arrived at the Presidency yesterday morning all well, from Trichinopoly.—Spectator, Feb. 12.

CHINA.

From a circular sent by one of the Singapore mercantile firms, we gather rather fuller particulars than from either the papers or letters we have published, relative to movements in China. The Cornwallis and Jupiter, with about eight hundred European Soldiers, left Hong Kong for Chusan at the end of December. The seizure of junks continued, and, which is one step farther, the Prize Master had condemned some and they had been sold.—*Calcutta Courier. Feb.* 8.

We received by the *Water Witch* from our correspondent at Koolongsoo, a letter which ought to have reached us long since; but there is one portion of its contents which is not rendered less interesting by its antiquity, and affording another illustration of the lines,

Go, Stranger, track the deep,
Free, free, the white sail spread!
Wind may not rove, nor billow sweep,
Where rest not England's dead.

"On the northern side of this island, opposite to Amoy, two tombs of brickwork, supporting stone slabs placed horizontally bearing the following inscription: 1st. "Here lyeth the body of Captain Stephen Baker, who commanded the *Success*, who died 18th October 1700, aged 49 years." The masonry of this has been undisturbed, and is in perfect preservation. 2d—"Here lyeth the body of John Dyhill, son of Henry Dyhill, commander of the *Turnbull*, who died it. 13 years 1698." The bricks have sunk down on one side, and the slab has declined with them. There is also an upright stone, bearing an inscription in Portuguese, surmounted by three crosses. I will send you the inscription in my next, it will take some time to make it out, from the moss which covers it."—*Ibid.*

Spirit of the Eastern Press.

WELLINGTON ON MILITARY TACTICS APPLIED TO LATE EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN.—At a time like this, and with especial reference to the kind of warfare that is to be carried on in Central Asia for some months to come, we think it not amiss to publish the few sound and practical rules which Sir Arthur Wellesley drew from the memorable disaster of Colonel Monson's retreat. From the latest accounts of the attempt to strengthen and supply the garrison of Ali Musjeed, we are led to suspect that some of these rules have been greatly disregarded, and it appears to us that there has been a failure where no failure ought to have occurred. After going through the history of the retreat, the occurrences of which he details with admirable clearness and precision, Sir Arthur says:—

'We have some important lessons from this campaign.

'First; we should never employ a corps on a service for which it is not *fully equal*.

* The account make no mention of poor Trevor and the others; but the man may have spoken merely of the principal action.

* Christianity must be at an extremely low discount in the 4th Regiment, or its commanding officer would never have ventured, in deference to heathen prejudices, upon so flagrant a violation of one of the plainest precepts of the Bible "Remember the Sabbath day, *to keep it holy*."—Ed. M. Hurk.

'Secondly; against the Mahrattas [Affghans] in particular, but against all enemies, we should take pare to be *sure of plenty of provisions.*

'Thirdly; experience has shown us that British troops can never depend upon Rajahs, [or Affghan Chief—witness the Khelat one or any allies, for their supplies. Our own officers must purchase them, and if we employ a native in such an important service, we ought to see the supplies before we venture to expose our troops in the situation in which they may want them.

'Fourthly; when we have a fort [such as Alee Mus jed] which can support our operations, we should immediately adopt effectual measures to fill it with provisions and stores [and an *adequate garrison*, of course] in case of need.

'Fifthly; when we cross a river likely to be full in the rains, we ought to have a post and boats upon it.

'In respect to the operations of a corps in the situation of Monson's they must be *decided* and *quick*; and in all retreats, it must be recollected that they are safe and easy in proportion to the number of attacks *made by the retreating corps*;

To these golden rules of war be added the maxims, that a gun should never be detached singly; that a Pass can generally be turned; and that *intelligence* is the chief thing needful; and the officer who acts on these principles will never be unsuccessful while in command of British troops.—Englishman, Feb. 28.

Spirit of the European Press.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The Crown Prince of Hanover.—We learn from the best authority that there is every prospect of the excellent Crown Prince of Hanover recovering his sight. The operation, it appears, from which so much good was anticipated failed only through an accident, against which there was no guarding. Every thing had gone on as could be wished: the horny substance which had been formed in the pupil, and hindered the rays of light from penetrating to the back of the eye, was actually removed, when a convulsive motion of the ball brought the instrument all at once into such a position, that but for the extraordinary coolness of Dr. Graafe, it must have injured the ball itself, and destroyed all capacity of vision; indeed, Dr. Graafe had just time to touch the spring by which the instrument was kept in its place, and the result was that a portion of the horny substance fell back again into the l ed from which it had been removed. We learn, however, that Dr. Graafe is in great hopes that by the mere process of absorption this will be god rid of, or if not, that in about a year from this date the amiable and interesting patient will be in a state to undergo a second operation. Meanwhile, it is most satisfactory to know that the retina is not destroyed, that the real powers of vision are quite perfect, and that nothing keeps the Prince from enjoying the full blessing of sight, except, this foreign, and as it would seem removeable obstruction to the pas-age of the rays of light to the back of the eye. The Prince, we are assured, is in excellent health and spirits, and is himself very sanguine as to the result.—*Ibid.*

Baptism of the Heir Apparent.—The preparation that are making for the baptism for the infant Prince are said to be upon a style of real magnificence. The ceremony, we are told, will take place early in next month; when one of the names to be bestowed upon England's hope will certainly be Edward. With respect to sponsors, nothing more is known than that the King of Belgium and the Duke of Wellington will be two of them: and it is even whispered in circles which profess to know something, that the Duke will have the honour of giving one of his illustrious names to the Royal neophyte.

Lord Hill—. We are enabled, on the best authority to contradict the rumours which have been afloat during the last week, of certain proposed changes at the Horse Guards and the Ordnance-office. Lord Hill has no more intention of resigning the command of the Army, than we have of assuming it; and Sir Henry Hardinge is a great deal too useful at the War-office to be transferred to the Ordnance. No doubt Lord Hill could not find a more worthy successor than Sir George Murray; but his Lordship is not weary of his command and, for the sake of the Army, we sincerely trust that he will not soon weary of it.—*John Bull, Jan.* 11

Extracts from New Works.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Abridged from the Edinburgh Review.

Part IX.

Hastings had intended, after setting the affairs of Benares, to visit Lucknow, and there to confer with Asaph-ul-Dowlah. But the obsequious courtesy of the Nabob Vizier prevented this visit. With a small train he hastened to meet the Governor-General. An interview took place in the fortress which, from the crest of the precipitous rock of Chunar looks down on the waters of the Ganges.

As first sight it might appear impossible that the negotiation should come to an amicable close. Hastings wanted an extraordinary supply of money. Asaph-ul-Dowlah wanted to obtain a remission of what he already owed. Such a difference seemed to admit of no compromise. There was, however, one course satisfactory to both sides, one course by which it was possible to relieve the finances both of Oude and of Bengal; and that course was adopted. It was simply this—that the Governor-General and the Nabob Vizier should join to rob a third party; and the third party whom they determined to rob was the parent of one of the robbers.

The Begums of Oude.—The mother of the late nabob, and his wife, who was the mother of the present nabob, were known as the Begums or Princesses of Oude. They had possessed great influence over Sujah Dowlah, and had, at his death, been left in possession of a splendid dotation. The domains of which they received the rents and administered the government were of wide extent. The treasure hoarded by the late nabob—a treasure which was popularly estimated at near three millions sterling—was in their hands. They continued to occupy his favourite place at Fyzabad, the Beautiful Dwelling; while Asaph-ul-Dowlah held his court in the stately Lucknow, which he had built for himself on the shores of the Goomti, and had adorned with noble mosques and colleges.

Asaph-ul-Dowlah had already extorted considerable sums from his mother. She had at length appealed to the English; and the English had interfered. A solemn compact had been made, by which she consented to give her son some pecuniary assistance, and he in his turn promised never to commit any further invasion of her rights. This compact was formally guaranteed by the government of Bengal. But times had changed; money was wanted; and the power which had given the guarantee was not ashamed to instigate the spoiler.

It was necessary to find some pretext for a confiscation, inconsistent not merely with plighted faith—not merely with the ordinary rules of humanity and justice—but with that great law of filial piety, which, even in the wildest tribes of savages—even in those more degraded communities which wither under the influence of a corrupt half-civilization—retains a certain authority over the human mind. A pretext was the last thing that Hastings was likely to want. The insurrection at Benares had produced disturbances in Oude. These disturbances it was convenient to impute to the Princesses. Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called evidence. The accused were furnished with no charge; they were permitted to make no defence; for the Governor-General wisely considered, that if he tried them, he might not be able to find a ground for plundering them. It was agreed between him and the Nabob Vizier, that the noble ladies should, by a sweeping measure of confiscation, be stripped of their domains and treasures for the Company; and that the sums thus obtained should be accepted by the government of Bengal in satisfaction of its claims on the government of Oude.

While Asaph-ul-Dowlah was at Chunar, he was completly subjugated by the clear and commanding intellect of the English statesman. But when they had separated, he began to reflect with uneasiness on the engagement into which he had entered. His mother and grandmother protested and implored. His heart, deeply corrupted by absolute power and licentious pleasures, yet not naturally unfeeling, failed him in this crisis. Even the English resident at Lucknow, though hitherto devoted to Hastings, shrank from extreme measures. But the Governor-General was inexorable. He wrote to the resident in terms of the greatest severity, and declared that, if the spoliation which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoiled with dismay. The resident, thus menaced, waited on his Highness, and insisted that the treaty of Chunar should be carried into full and immediate effect. Asaph-ul Dowlah yielded—making at the same time a solemn protestation, that he yielded to compulsion. The lands were resumed; but the treasure was not so easily obtained. It was necessary to use force. A body of the Company's troops marched to Fyzabad, and forced the gates of the palace. The princes were confined to their own apartments. But still they refused to submit. Some more stringent mode of coercion was to be found. A mode was found, of which, even at this distance of time, we cannot speak without shame and sorrow.

There were at Fyzabad two ancient men belonging to that unhappy class which a practice of immemorial antiquity in the East has excluded from the pleasures of love, and from the hope of posterity. It has always been held in Asiatic courts, that beings thus estronged from sympathy with their kind are those whom princes may most safely trust. Sujah Dowlah had been of this opinion. He had given his entire confidence to the two eunuchs; and after his death they remained at the head of the household of his widow.

These men were, by the orders of the British government, seized, imprisoned, ironed, starved almost to death, in order to extort money from the princesses. After they had been two months in confinement, their health gave way. They implored permission to take a little exercise in the garden of their prison. The officer who was in charge of them stated, that if they were allowed this indulgene, there was not the smallest chance of their escaping, and that their irons really added nothing to the security of the custody in which they were kept. He did not understand the plan of his superiors. Their object in these inflictions was not security but torture; and all mitigation was refused. Yet this was not the worst. It was resolved by an English government that these two infirm old men should be delivered to the tormentors. For that purpose they were removed to Lucknow. What horrors their dungeon there witnessed can only be guessed. But there remains on the records of Parliament this letter, written by a British resident to a British soldier:—

'Sir, the Nabob having determined to inflict corporal punishment upon the prisoners under your guard, 'this is to desire that his officers, when they shall 'come, man have free access to the prisoners, and be 'permitted to do with them as they shall see proper.'

While these barbarities were perpetrated at Lucknow, the princesses were still under duresse at Fyzabad. Food was allowed to enter their apartments only in such scanty quantities, that month after month this cruelty continued, till at length, after twelve hundred thousand pounds had been wrung out of the princesses Hastings began to think that he had really got to the bottom of their revenue, and that no rigour could extort more. Then at length the wretched men who were knocked off, and the doors of their prison opened, their quivering lips, the tears which ran down their cheeks, and the thanksgivings which they then poured forth to the common Father of Mussulmans and Christians, melted even the stout hearts of the English warriors who stood by.

Sir Elijah Impey.—But we must not forget to do justice to Sir Elijah Impey's conduct on this occasion. It was not indeed easy for him to intrude himself into a business so entirely alien from all his official duties. But there was something inexpressibly alluring, we must suppose, in the peculiar rankness of the infamy which was then to be got at Lucknow. He hurried thither as fast as relays of palankin-bearers could carry him. A crowd of people came before him with affidavits against the Begums, ready drawn in their hands. Those affidavits he did not read. The greater part, indeed, he could not read; for they were in Persian and Hindostanee, and no interpreter was employed. He administered the oath to the deponents, with all possible expedition; and asked not a single question, not even whether they had perused the statements to which they swore. This work performed, he got again into his palankin, and posted back to Calcutta, to be in time for the opening of term. The cause was one which, by his own confession, lay altogether out of his jurisdiction. Under the charter of justice, he had *no more right* to enquire into crimes committed by natives in Oude, than the Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland to hold an assize at Exeter. He had *no* right to try the Begums, nor did he pretend to try them. With what object, then did he undertake so long a journey? Evidently in order that he might give, in an irregular manner, that sanction which in a regular manner he could not give, to the crimes of those who had recently hired him; and in order that a confused mass of testimony which he did not sift, which he did not even read, might acquire an authority not properly belonging to it, from the signature of the highest judicial functionary in India.

The time was approaching however, when he was to be stripped of that robe which has, never since the Revolution, been disgraced so foully as by him. The state of India had for some time occupied much of the attention of the British parliament. Towards the close of the American war, two committees of the Commons sat on Eastern affairs. In the one Edmund Burke took the lead. The other was under the presidency of the able and versatile Henry Dundas, then Lord Advocate of Scotland. Great as are the changes which, during the last sixty years, have taken place in our Asiatic dominions, the reports which those committees laid on the table of the House will still be found most interesting and instructive.

There was as yet no connexion between the Company and either of the great parties in the state. The ministers had no motive to defend Indian abuses. On the contrary, it was for their interest to show, if possible, that the government and patronage of our Oriental empire might, with advantage, be transferred to themselves. The votes therefore, which, in consequence of the reports made by the two committees, were passed by the Commons, breathed the spirit of stern and indignant justice. The severest epithets were applied to several of the measures of Hastings, especially to the Rohilla war; and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dundas, that the Company ought to recall a Governor-General who had brought such calamities on the Indian people, and such dishonour on the British name. An act was passed for limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The bargain which Hastings had made with the Chief Justice was condemned in the strongest terms; and an address was presented to the king, praying that Impey might be ordered home to answer for his misdeeds.

Impey was recalled by a letter from the Secretary of State. But the proprietors of India stock resolutely refused to dismiss Hastings from their service; and passed a resolution affirming, what was undeniably true, that they were entrusted by law with the right of naming and removing their Governor General; and that they were not bound to obey the directions of a single branch of the legislature with respect to such nomination or removal.

Thus supported by his employers, Hastings remained at the head of the government of Bengal till spring of 1785. His administration, so eventful and stormy, closed in almost perfect quiet. In the Council there was no regular opposition to his measures. Peace was restored to India. The Mahratta war had ceased. Hyder was no more. A treaty had been concluded with his son, Tippoo; and the Carnatic had been evacuated by the armies of Mysore. Since the termination of the American war, England had no European enemy or rival in the Eastern seas.

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services. England had passed through a perilous crisis. She still, indeed, maintained her place in the foremost rank of European powers; and the manner in which she had defended herself against fearful odds, had inspired surrounding nations with a high opinion both of her spirit and of her strength. Nevertheless, in every part of the world, except one, she had been a loser. Not only had she been compelled to acknowledge the independence of thirteen colonies peopled by her children, and to conciliate the Irish by giving up the right of legislating for them; but, in the Mediterranean, in the Gulph of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, on the continent of America, she had been compelled to cede the fruits of her victories in former wars. Spain regained Minorca and Florida; France regained Senegal, Goree, and several West India islands. The only quarter of the world in which Britain had lost nothing, was the quarter in which her interests had been committed to the care of Hastings. In spite of the utmost exertions both of European and Asiatic enemies, the power of our country in the East had been greatly augmented. Benares was subjected; the Nabob Vizier reduced to vassalage. That our influence had been thus extended, nay, that Fort William and Fort St George had not been occupied by hostile armies, was owing, if we may trust the general voice of the English in India, the skill and resolution of Hastings.

OUR MESS.

By Harry Lorrequer.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER 1.

A FAMILY PARTY.

It was on a dark and starless night in February, 181—, as the last carriage of a dinner party had driven from the door of a large house in St. James's square, when a party drew closer around the drawing-room fire, apparently bent upon that easy and familiar chitchat the presence of company interdicts.

One of these was alarge and fine-looking man of about five-and-forty, who, dressed in the full uniform of a general officer, wore besides the ribbon of the Bath; he leaned negligently upon the chimney-piece, and, with his back towards the fire, seemed to follow the current of his own reflections: this was my father.

Beside him, but almost concealed in the deep recess of a well-cushioned fauteuil, sat or rather lay a graceful but somewhat passée figure, who with an air of languid repose was shading her fine complexion as well from the glare of the as the fire trying brilliancy of an Argand lamp upon the mantel-piece. Her rich dress resplendent with jewels, while it strangely contrasted with the careless abandon of her attitude, also showed that she had bestowed a more than common attention that day upon her toilette: this, fair reader, was my mother.

Opposite to her, and disposed in a position of rather studied gracefulness, lounged a tall, thin, fashionable-looking man, with a dark olive complexion, and short black moustache. He wore in the button-hole of his blue coat the ribbon of St. Louis. The Count de Grammont, for such he was was an emigré noble, who, attached to the fortunes of the Bourbons, had resided for some years in London, and who, in the double capacity of adviser of my father and admirer of my lady mother, obtained a considerable share of influence in the family and a seat at its councils.

At a little distance from the rest, and apparently engaged with her embroidery, sat a very beautiful girl, whose dark hair and long lashes deepened the seeming paleness of features a Greek sculptor might have copied. While nothing could be more perfect than the calm loveliness of her face and the delicate penciling of her slightly-arched eyebrows, an accurate observer could detect that her tremulous lip occasionally curled with a passing expression of half scorn, as from time to time she turned her eyes towards each speaker in turn, while she herelf maintained a perfect silence. My cousin, Lady Julia Egerton, had indeed but that one fault: shall I venture to call by so harsh a name that spirit of gentle malice which loved to look for the ludicrous features of every thing around her, and inclined her to indulge what the French call the "esprit moqueur" even on occasions when her own feelings were interested?

The last figure of the group was a stripling of some nineteen years, who, in the uniform of the Guards, was endeavouring to seem perfectly easy and unconcerned, while it was evident that his sword-knot divided his attention with some secret thoughts that rendered him anxious and excited: this was myself.

A silence of some moments was at length broken by my mother, who, with a kind of sigh Miss O'Neill was fond of, turned towards the count and said,—

"Do confess, count, we were all most stupid to day. Never did a dinner go off so heavily. But it's always the penalty one pays for a royal duke. Apropos, General, what did he say of Jack's appointment?"

"Nothing could be more kind, nothing more generous than his Royal Highness. The very first thing he did in the room was, to place this despatch in my hands. This, Jack," said my father, turning to me, "this is your appointment as an extra aid-de-camp."

"Very proper indeed," interposed my mother; "I am very happy to think you'll be about the court. Windsor, to be sure, is stupid."

"He is not likely to see much of it," said my father drily.

"Oh, you think he'll be in town them?"

"Why not exactly that either.."

"Then what can you mean?" said she with more of animation than before.

"Simply, that his appointment is on the staff in Ireland."

"In Ireland!" repeated my mother with a tragic start. "In Ireland!"

"In Ireland!" said Lady Julia in a low soft voice.

"En Irelande!" echoed the count, with a look of well got up horror, as he elevated his eyebrows to the very top of his forehead; while I myself, to whom the communication was as sudden and as unexpected, assumed a kind of soldier-like indifference, as though to say, what matters it to me, what do I care for the rigours of climate? the snows of the Caucasus, or the suns of Bengal are alike; even Ireland, if his Majesty's service require it.

"Ireland," repeated my mother once more; "I really never heard any thing so very shocking. But my dear Jack, you can't think of it. Surely, General you had presence of mind to decline."

"To accept, and to thank most gratefully his Royal Highness for such a mark of his favour, for this I had quite presence of mind," said my father somewhat haughtily.

"And you really will go Jack?"

"Most decidedly," said I, as I put on a kind of Godefroy-de-Bouillon look, and strutted about the room.

"And pray what can induce you to such a step?"

"Oui, 'que diable allait-il faire dans cette galere?" said the count.

"By Jove," cried my father hastily, "you are both intolerable; you wished your boy to be a Guardsman in opposition to my desire for a regiment on service. You would have him an aid-de camp: now he is both one and the other. In heaven's name, what think ye of getting him made a lady of the bed-chamber? for it's the only appointment I am aware of——"

"You are too absurd, General," said my mother pettishly. "Count, pray touch the bell; that fire is, so very hot, and I really was quite unprepared for this piece of news."

"And you, Julia," said I, leaning over the back of my cousin's chair, "what do you say to all this?"

"I've just been thinking what a pity it is I should have wasted all my skill and my worsted on this foolish rug, while I could have been embroidering a gay banner for our young knight bound for the wars. 'Partant pour la Syrie,'" hummed she, half pensively, while I could see a struggling effort to suppress a laugh. I turned indignantly away, and walked towards the fire, where the count was expending his consolations on my mother.

"After all, miladi, it is not so bad as you think in the provinces; I once spent three weeks in Brittany, very pleasantly indeed: oui, pardieu, it's quite true. To be sure, we had Perlet, and Mademoiselle Mars, and got up the Précieuses Ridicules as well as in Paris."

The application of this very apposite fact to Ireland, was clearly satisfactory to my mother, who smiled benignly at the speaker, while my father turned upon him a look of the most indescribable import.

"Jack, my boy!" said he, taking me by the arm, "were I your age, and had no immediate prospect of active service, I should prefer Ireland to any country in the world. I have plenty of old friends on the staff there. The duke himself was my schoolfellow——"

"I hope he will be properly attentive," interrupted my mother. "Dear Jack, remind me to-morrow to write to Lady Mary."

"Don't mistake the country you're going to," continued my father; "you will find many things very different from what you are leaving; and, above all, be not over ready to resent, as an injury, what may merely be intended as a joke: your brother officers will always guide you on these points."

"And above all things," said my mother, with great earnestness, "do not adopt that odious fashion of wearing their hair. I've seen members of both houses, and particularly that little man they talk so much of, Mr. Grattan, I believe they call him——"

"Make your mind perfectly easy on that head, my lady," said my father, drily, "your son is not particularly likely to resemble Henry Grattan."

My cousin Julia alone seemed to relish the tone of sarcasm he spoke in, for she actually bestowed on him a look of almost grateful acknowledgment.

"The carriage, my lady" said the servant, and at the same moment my mother, possibly not sorry to cut short the discussion, rose from her chair.

"Do you intend to look in at the Duchess's, General?

"For half an hour," replied my father; "after that I have my letters to write. Jack, you know, leaves us to-morrow."

"'Tis really very provoking," said my mother, turning at the same time a look towards the Count.

"A vos ordres, madame," said he, bowing with an air of most deferential politeness, while he presented his arm for her acceptance.

"Good night, then," cried I, as the party left the room; "I have so much to do and to think of, I shan' join you." I turned to look for Lady Julia, but she was gone, when and how I knew not; so I sat down at the fire to ruminate alone over my present position, and my prospects for the future.

* * * * * * *

These few and imperfect passages may put the reader in possession of *some*, at least, of the circumstances which accompanied my outset in life; and if they be not sufficiently explicit, I can only say, that he knows fully as much of me as at the period in question I did of myself.

At Eton, I had been what is called rather a smart boy, but incorrigibly idle; at Sandhurst, I showed more ability and more disinclination to learn. By the favour of a royal duke (who had been my godfather) my commission in a marching regiment was exchanged for a second lieutenancy in the Guards; and at the time I write of I had been some six months in the service, which I spent in all the whirl and excitement of London society. My father, who, besides being a distinguished officer, was one of the most popular men among the clubs, my mother, a London beauty of some twenty years' standing, were claims sufficient to ensure me no common share of attention, while I added to the number what, in my own estimation at least, were certain very decided advantages of a purely personal nature.

To obviate, as far as might be, the evil results of such a career, my father secretly sued for the appointment on the staff of the noble duke then viceroy of Ireland, in preference to what my mother contemplated,—my being attached to the royal household. To remove me alike from the enervating influence of a mother's vanity, and the extravagant profusion and voluptuous abandonment of London habits, this was his object. He calculated, too, that by new ties, new associations, and new objects of ambition, I should be better prepared, and more desirous of that career of real service to which in his heart he destined me: these were his notions at least; the result must be gleaned from my story.

MISCELLANEA.

From the Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

Farcy in the Human Subject.—A good deal of attention was excited in the Academy of Sciences at Paris by the communication of some circumstances connected with the case of farcy recently caught, as was mentioned the other day by a medical assistant in the Hospital Necker, from a patient who was himself affected with it, and had taken it from a horse. It had been hitherto doubted whether the disease could be communicated to the human subject; but this fact M. Berard, who read a notice on the subject, observed was certain. The assistant, named Rocher, had been curious to study the case, and had paid great attention to the patient up to the time of the latter sinking a victim to the fatal malady. After the decease he assisted in dissecting the body, and, in particular, had held for some time in his hands the head, which was much putrified by the results of the disease. It was under these circumstances that the malady had been communicated; for some days, even before the death of the patient, who was a groom, M. Rocher had experienced violent cholics and diarrhœa; and on the night after the groom's death was taken with a shivering and pain in most parts of the body. On the third day after, the malady seemed to concentrate itself in the left thigh, the right shoulder, and right part of the chest; and on the fifth day M. Berard, who attended M. Rocher, found in the thigh and shoulder tumours having a decided farcial character and foreboding the worst results. The tumour in the shoulder was absorbed, but that in the thigh broke on the sixth day after its appearance, and the surgeons in attendance seized the earliest opportunity of inoculating a horse. Another tumour was formed, and broke in three days on the right foot. On the fourteenth day after the commencement of the malady the interior of the nostrils become greatly inflamed; pustules were formed on the head in great numbers; a purulent discharge took place, and M. Rocher died on the 16th day. The horse which had been inoculated died of the disease the same day. M. Berard observed that this case showed extreme danger of the malady, since M. Rocher had not caught it by inoculation: no cut or scratch had been made in any part of his body while the dissection of the groom's body was going on, and it had been evidently communicated by mere contact and imbibition of the pores of the skin, or by miasmatic infection. "Hence," added M. Berard, "the farcy is a disease as much to be guarded against as the hydrophobia."

Oxford.—The Wife Seeker.—The following advertisement, which appeared in a contemporary of Saturday last, served to excite the curiosity of many:—

"A Wife Wanted.—James Mille, of Mixbury, begs to inform the young lady with whom he has been some time acquainted, that he will on and after Monday next perambulate the High Street daily from the hour of one to three o'clock, with a white favour in his hat; and if the lady to whom he alludes cannot make up her mind immediately to become his wife, he will think no more of her, and seek a more willing partner elsewhere.—Oxford, Nov. 10, 1841."

The appearance of this seeker after 'double blessedness' was, as might be expected, the signal for a concourse of boys, who began hooting and jeering the unfortunate individual who thus publicly wooed the bonds of Hymen; and although at the time apparently nothing daunted by the wet (for it was a dismal lover's day), or the ridicule of the mob who accompanied him in his perambulations, Mr. Miller did not show after Monday. Whether his disappearance was caused by the success of his suit, the badness of the weather, or the rudeness of his reception, deponent (*i. e.* Cupid) sayeth not. To let our readers a little more into the secret, we shall favor them with the following particulars:—About three weeks or a month since we were called from the breakfast-table to a confidential interview on particular business. The application for our private ear appeared to be an old man on the wrong side of seventy, with silvery white hair and unshaven beard of the same colour, dressed in a velveteen coat, and looked altogether like a decent *venerable* cottager come from the country. He stated that he had walked that morning from a village near Banbury, for the purpose of putting an advertisement in the paper concerning a lady who was in love with him, but whose presence he had some difficulty in approaching. The fair damsel was young and handsome, and possessed property to the amount of 50,000l, but she unfortunately possessed a father who would not listen to her entreaties, but threatened to kick her lovesick swain out of the house if she dared darken his doors on any future occasion. Our friend was certain that if his lady-love knew where to find him nothing on earth would detain her from flying to his arms; but, in case she was faithless, he would take up with one of two other ladies, possessing, one seventy thousand pounds; and the other eighty thousand pounds, both of whom were dying for him, only they were rather too old, being nearly forty. On our suggesting the propriety of communicating by letter with these ladies, our gallant confessed that a friend had told him of them, but was forbidden to mention either their names or residence' and it was now his wish to put in the paper an advertisement, that they might know where to find him. We thinking that the old man, who appeared to be of a kind, open-hearted disposition, had been imposed on or that he was not quite sane, advised him to take some other method of communicating his readiness to enter into the connubial state with either of these ladies, as an advertisement would inevitably bring on him the ridicule of the mob, whom he would be hooted and hunted in a manner not very agreeable. The old gentleman seemed pleased with the advice, wished us good morning, saying he would come and see us again as soon as he was married, and treat us with 'a glass,' and he was sure he should not have to wait long, as 'a fortune-teller had promised him very soon a very rich and handsome wife.' We had not seen the old gentleman since, till he made his appearance on Monday in the High Street and Corn Market, according to his appointment in the advertisement. We have heard that he then believed the first-named young lady was sent to Oxford to be out of his way, and that she was in lodgings in the High Street. As he has not made his appearance since, we trust that some friends have prevailed on the poor deluded old man to return to his home and comfortable fireside for the winter.

"Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New-Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Panama, we may add, have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the Isthmus, and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant extensive privileges.—(Herald.)

Strange History of a Needle.—A Fact for the Faculty.—Mr. John Bridges, Parade, Islington, aged 72, swallowed whilst at play, when between nine and ten years of age, a needle. The occurrence created great alarm in his family, and the most eminent medical practitioners of the day having been consulted, used every effort to expel the needle from the stomach or intestines, but in vain. The fears of Mr. Bridges' parents were allayed when they saw him grow up to youth and manhood without suffering in any way from what they were led to dread would, cause his death. Mr. Bridges arrived at the age of 60 seldom or never suffering from ill-heath, but at the period mentioned, and not unfrequently ever since, he has felt great pains in various parts of his body, which, forgetting altogether the affair of the needle, he always attributed to rheumatism. On Wednesday se'nnight he had, as he thought, an attack of that disease, and retired early to rest, encased all over in flannel. About three o'clock the next morning a strange picking sensation, felt above the outer right ankle, awoke him, and putting his hand to the spot he found protruding from the flannel what he thought a small bit of wire. In order to examine it by day light he placed it on the night table by his bedside, and in the morning he discovered, comparing all the circumstances, that it was the self same needle he had swallowed 62 years ago! A punctured mark just over the ancle shews where the needle has made its egress. The needle is a strong button one, its colour a dingy blue and the eye shows that it is of ancient fabric.

Not a Jonathan, but a Faringdoner.—There is a lady of Faringdon, Berks, that is such a quick worker that she is under the necessity of changing her needle every quarter of an hour to prevent her work catching fire.

Mister Snooks.—A bacchanalian gentleman, who chose, under this once fashionable *incog*, to run up a score at a public house and then give "personal security" for it by passing the night in the station house, was charged before Mr. Alderman Brown with having been guilty of what the suffering Boniface considered very "disorderly conduct." William Martin, landlord of the Grapes Inn, Smithfield, stated that the *prisoner* at the bar swaggerd into his house on Tuesday night and regaled himself with rum and soda water until he considered that he had taken, 'quantum suff.' and, when reminded that the rum and soda water "wanted to be paid for," he told Mr. Martin in the most familiar manner possible to "book them!" Mr. Martin remonstrated that he was perfectly unknown to him; but the prisoner affected to think, that for Mr. Martin not to know *him*, argued *himself* unknown. "Not know *me*!" he exclaimed, "Everybody knows me, or has heard of me, my name is *Snooks*;" and Mr. Martin, being anxious at any rate to become better acquainted with him for the sake of the rum and soda water, gave him into the custody of a policeman, who took and "booked him" as Snooks at the station house. The Alderman told Mr. Martin that he could not help him. The prisoner had only contracted a debt, which Mr. Martin must recover as he could. Mr. Martin: But think of Snooks, our worship: Alderman Pshaw., he's discharged immediately.

Wexford.—Romantic Story.—"Nov. 26.—An honourable intimacy existed some years ago between a young man of the name of M——, from near Castle Ellis, in this county, and a Miss A—— P. also of this county, which continued until about four years ago, when, from some particular circumstnace, the young man declined paying hisad dresses, but renewed them within these three or four months back; and last night proceeded to a place convenie not her dwelling, where she met him, in order to elope with him. They had not proceeded two miles from her house, where they intended to meet a conveyance carry them, when they were overtaken by her brother and three other young men, who, on coming up with the fugitives, insisted on her returning home. She refused in the most positive manner, and on her lover's interfering on her behalf, one of them cocked a pistol at him, which, with the most courageous bravery, he wrested from his hand and broke on his skull. Young P——immediately attempted to shoot him, but was prevented by his sister seizing the pistol, when a terrible combat ensued between the hero of the scene and the two other young men, M—— still holding the broken pistol in his hand. One of the young men got his arm broken, his shoulder slipped, and his collarbone fractured, and the other is at present in a very precarious state from the effects of a kick in the abdomen. But, just as M—— had defeateb them both, P—— escaped from the grasp of his sister, and struck him on the head, knocked him down, and afterwards beat him in acruel manner, and left him for dead on the road. He then obliged his sister to go home, and M—was got off the road and conveyed to a house convenient, when a doctor was sent for; and I understand that hopes are entertained of his recovery.—J. H." Miss P—— has, independently of her family, £1,000 left her by an uncle.

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POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 22D FEBRUARY 1842.

COURIER OFFICE, TUESDAY, 5 P. M.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following account of the Mutiny at Secunderabad, for which we are indebted to the *Madras Athenæum* of the 15th instant.

Athenæum Press, Tuesday, eleven A. M.

By this morning's tappal, we have received the following letter from a Correspondent at Secunderabad, dated the 10th instant.

"The 10th Regiment N. I. arrived here on the 2d instant, and occupied the quarters on the left of the Bowenpilly Road on the 5th. The 25th Regiment N. I. marched hence on the morning of the 5th instant, on route to Cuddapah.

Pay was drawn for the 7th Regiment N. I. on the 4th, and the bad effects of the ill-judged and narrow minded policy of the Supreme Government, were immediately perceived in the refusal of the Troops to receive *Pay without Batta*! I cannot describe to you the feelings which pervaded all ranks of society in the Cantonment on the 5th, (and also up to the present time) when the truth had spread abroad of the 7th N. I. refusing to a man to receive their pay (excepting of course the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Naigues, Drum and Lance Naigues) who in every Corps see the wisdom, nay, the necessity of accepting their pay quietly as good and faithful Soldiers. The 7th Native Infantry on the 5th, having positively refused to receive pay, the circumstance was immediately reported to the Acting Adjutant General, Captain Grant, who proceeded to their Barracks and with great difficulty succeeded in getting them to take their pay.

This Corps was ordered to parade in heavy marching order on the morning of the 7th by their Commanding Officer, but refused to turn out on the bugles being sounded for their assembly. This resolution it appears was made known by the men on the previous evening, and which was accordingly reported to the Authorities On the morning of the 7th Major Fraser, and Brigadier Riddell, attended by the whole of the Staff, proceeded to the Barracks of that Corps and got the men assembled in close columns: they were asked by the Major General two or three times whether they would return to their duty, when they all replied that they were willing to do duty provided they got their batta, till the batta was given to them they would attend no more parades for drill, &c. but only do General and Regimental duty. The services of the Lambs were in requisition for them, who did not approach close to them, though ready to act if called upon. The General and Brigadier and Staff, after dismissing the 7th N. I. proceeded about 8½ A. M. to the Barracks of the 48th Native Infantry, who were then under arms awaiting their arrival, the corps having been previously out in heavy marching order. The Corps (Right Wing) was ordered to be formed in close column of Companies, when the Major General passed round and then addressed them through Captain Grant, Acting Adjutant General. After expressing the Major General's displeasure at their conduct against the 7th N. I. (which that Corps it would appear complained about to the General, of having received abuse from them, though the complaint was more imaginary than real and exaggerated in all their variations of relating it) he trusted that there would be no recurrence of the subject; should there be any, that he would place sentries all round their Lines and not let even a child out, and that every hour there should be roll call for them, also probably that they would draw pay this day or to-morrow (the 8th) and when issued to them they were to receive it, and should they refuse that he would get every one of them discharged the service. But after having taken their pay quietly, he had no objection to any proper representation being made of any real or supposed grievance they laboured under; that the General never heard of such a thing as "*mutiny*" in the Madras Forces. About 9 A. M. the General proceeded from thence to the Barracks of the 32d N. I. who were also under arms awaiting his arrival. After addressing them they were asked whether they would not receive their pay; they one and all (excepting the ranks above stated as in the 7th N. I. in which the Musicians are to be included) declared that they would not receive pay *without Batta*. There seemed to be great confusion and noise among them for some time. Silence was ordered by the Assistant Adjutant General, who again addressed them by order of the Major General, and said that all those who were willing to take their pay were to go on one side and those who declined to stand still: on this, the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Naigues, Drummers, Lance Naigues and Private Musicians fell out, and by strong persuasion a very few Privates (about 20) also fell out; but the remaining men were inflexible in their refusal—every endeavour to bring them to terms was tried, but in vain, when a Staff Officer was sent off to bring 2 Companies of the Lambs and an Artillery Officer for the Artillery. Previous to the arrival of the Lambs, the men were ordered to ground arms, which they did and shouted loudly "*Dheen, Dheen!*" they were ordered to face to the right and march, when they again shouted "*Dheen, Dheen!!* The men who consented to take their pay were paraded in line on their right flank; the Arms &c. were put in the Barracks; afterwards they were ordered to take off their accoutrements which they did, and which were also put in the Barracks and locked up. The Lambs having come up and halted in a street in rear of the Barracks, were ordered to march and form round them; when they called out *kill-kill* "*maurrow maurrow.*" The whole of the men amounting then to 280 (but since increased to about 360,) were marched off to the vacant Barracks known as the 21st to the left of the arsenal and are kept there in confinement, under a Guard of the Lambs, for whose accommodation, Tents have been pitched. The General &c. proceeded home a little after 10 A. M.

In the course of the morning, I heard that the 4th Light Cavalry had also told their Officers, that they would not on any account receive their pay *without* batta. In the evening two or three Companies of the Lambs proceeded to Bowenpilly and also the Artillery with the General, Brigadier, and Staff, but the whole returned after 3 P. M. their visit proving unsuccesful in bringing them to terms. It appears also that the men pelted the Officers out of the lines with curry combs and brushes. The next morning. (Tuesday the 8th) the General and Staff proceeded again to Bowenpilly and directed the Cavalry to prepare to march on the following morning out of the Nizam's Dominions, which they agreed to do, provided they got pay and batta for the period they were in Secunderabad, and a month's pay and Batta in advance, and still not succeeding in quieting them, four Companies of the Lambs were ordered down and also part of the European Native Foot Artillery and a Troop of Horse Artillery, about 10 A. M. This Corps, perhaps one of the best of the mounted arm, turned quite refractory (with the exception of the Native commissioned, non-commissioned, Naigues, Trumpeters &c. and 11 Troopers who consented to receive their Pay *without* Batta) and severely ill treated one of their European Officers, the Jemidar Adjutant, and a Trooper (one of the 11 that agreed to take his Pay) who was obliged to be sent to Hospital immediately. They had possession of their arms and were in a state of open mutiny; the Artillery formed close upon them with their Guns loaded with Canister Grape, and the Lambs with charged Bayonets. They were directed to Ground Arms, which they refused to do, when the Lambs were closing upon them by degrees and the Russell Brigade or Nizam's Lancers from Bolarum who had been sent for came tearing up to their Lines; on perceiving them, they threw down their Arms, which were taken possession of and lodged in the Arsenal after the affair was ended. On being ordered to march as Prisoners to Bolarum, they would not stir but were obliged to move on, when the Lambs brought down their *Brown Bess* to the charge, and at the point of which they were escorted a short distance and made over to the charge of the Nizam's Lancers, who escorted them to Bolarum, where they are now in confinement. When the Lambs and Artillery proceeded to Bowenpilly on the morning of the 8th, 2 Companies of the European Regt. with a portion of the Native Horse Artillery European and Foot Artillery were paraded in line in front of the Church. The European and Native Commissioned Non-Commissioned. Naigues Drummers and Musicians of each Corps were all under Arms in their respective Barracks; the Guns at the Arsenal were manned by the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Staff-Officers, and a portion of the Native Troop Horse Artillery was also stationed there, every one ready to act if required. About 2 P. M. orders were received that the Cavalry were taken Prisoners, and for the above parties to withdraw. I learn also that a Native Officer of the Cavalry who has two Sons among the Troopers, 243 in number taken Prisoners, had also refused to take his Pay and had given up his Sword. A number of the Troopers absconded and are not to be found, Camp Equipage. I learn, was prepared and had in readiness for the 4th Light Cavalry, 7th and 48th Regts. N. I. which corps, it is in contemplation to remove from this Force, but their destination is not known. The General, Brigadier and Staff yesterday morning proceeded to the Parade of the 48th Regt. N. I. who were paraded without arms awaiting their arrival. After addressing them, the men replied that they would not take their pay without Batta. He ordered all those that are willing to take their pay to fall out: a great number fell out of each Company, and among those that remained two men who were anxious to speak to the General were called out to the front, which they accordingly did. The General endeavoured to induce them to take their Pay; they positively refused, one of them was ordered to be confined, he was seized and was taken away a very short distance when the rest of the men all rushed upon them and rescued him. The Lambs who were ready paraded in the rear of the Mess House of of the 48th Regt. came up immediately and formed round them, eight men were selected out of 134 and sent to the Main Guard, the remaining 126 were marched to the vacant Barracks of the 21st Regt. to the left of the Arsenal. The men of the 32d and 48th Regts, N. I. in confinement have been ordered to march to-morrow morning to Mulkapore escortd by 300 men of the 1st European Regt. (with a Gun from the Horse Artillery and one from the 1st Battalion Artillery) where they are to be made over to the charge of the 25th Regt. N. I. under the Command of Major O'Dell. The 5th Nizam's Horse are to proceed with them to Mulkapore. After leaving a Duffadar's party with the 25th N. I. they are to return: the 1st European Regiment only escorted them *clear out* of the cantonments. The 25th Regt. N. I. are at present halted at Mulkapore. On the arrival of the Prisoners, the Corps will march with them leaving 3 Companies under an experienced Officer there to await further instructions. A European and two Native Commissioned Officers, and 4 Havildars, from each of the above corps are to accompany the families of the Prisoners (for whom carriage has been provided by the Commissariate Department,) towards Warrapilly. It is rumoured that these men are to be taken down to Madras and put on the roads to work. Another rumour is that the D. Troop Horse Artillery are ordered down from Jaulnah and one or two Troops of the 15th Hussars.

Departure.—Major General R. Home C. B. to Kamptee on the 3d Instant.

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